New War Board Set Up—Page 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Volume 143. No. 22 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — May 31, 1943

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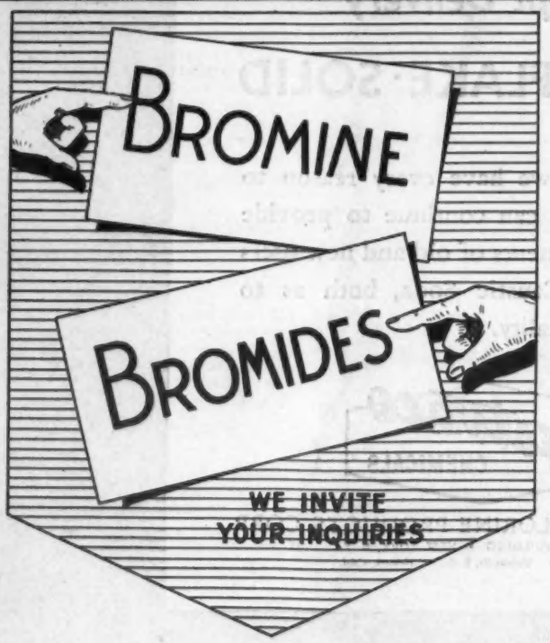

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OPA Major Shakeup Indicated

OPD Washington Bureau

A major shakeup in the organization of the Office of Price Administration as a result of the heavy barrage of criticism being leveled at its from many quarters appeared probable in the near future. Price Administrator Brown indicated to newspaper men that he might have something to say about it in the second week in June.

Current reports had it that Lou R. Maxon, Detroit advertising executive, who was appointed chief public relations officer of the agency several months ago by Mr. Brown, would be made second in command with authority to exercise broad powers to investigate the entire set-up and "clean house" wherever necessary.

It was also claimed in these same quarters that Deputy Administrator J. K. Galbraith would resign along with several other top officials, including Paul M. O'Leary, chief of rationing, and Thomas I. Emerson, head of the OPA's far-flung enforcement agency.

There was no official confirmation of the reports, however, as Mr. Brown refused to discuss them at this time. Also it was noted that others in the

—*Continued on page 49*

—O-P-D—

OPA Reorganization Asked in House

OPD Washington Bureau

Without waiting for action by Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown in a promised reshuffling of the high command of the Office of Price Administration, Representative Lyle Boren, of Oklahoma, has called upon the Democratic Steering Committee of the House of Representatives for a resolution asking President Roosevelt for a complete reorganization of top executives in the OPA setup.

Mr. Brown had previously defended OPA against charges that it was breaking down. His defense of that agency followed revelations of a quarrel between Lou Maxon, Deputy Administrator in charge of information and former Detroit advertising man, and Dr. J. K. Galbraith, Deputy Administrator in charge of price control and former professor of economics, who was bitterly attacked before a House of Representatives Commerce subcommittee by Lew Hahn, general manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, when the latter accused him of trying to force his own economic theories, including that of grade labeling, upon the government under cover of war necessity.

—O-P-D—

Phosphate Plasticizers Control Extended

OPD Washington Bureau

Two additional phosphate plasticizers have been added to those whose use is prohibited by allocation order M-183, as a means of conserving other scarce plasticizers and meeting the demands of essential military and civilian uses, the War Production Board has announced when issuing an amendment to order M-183.

Chemically these two plasticizers are known as diphenyl mono-(ortho xenyl) phosphate, and di-(ortho xenyl) monophenyl phosphate. After June 1, their use is prohibited without WPB authorization; like tricresyl and triphenyl phosphates, their current production is inadequate for essential uses, the WPB Chemical Division explained.

With restrictions placed upon these four essential phosphate plasticizers, however, it is believed possible to distribute equitably this group of chemicals to fulfill necessary military and civilian requirements

Small Firms to Get Commerce Dept. Aid

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation providing for establishment of an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for small business and setting up of a field consulting service by the Department of Commerce to supply practical management guidance to proprietors of small concerns at their plants or stores, received the support of Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones at hearings May 27 before the senate commerce committee. The proposals are embodied in two bills, S. 356 and S. 883.

'Hexone' Placed Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Methylisobutylketone, or "hexone," an alcohol denaturant and a substitute for butyl alcohol as a laquer solvent, was placed under allocation May 25 by the War Production Board, effective June 1, 1943. General preference order M-322 just issued, provides that after that date no person may sell, use or otherwise dispose of any methylisobutylketone without the express authority of WPB.

The present shortage of butyl alcohol, for all but the highest rated orders, has resulted in methylisobutylketone being no longer available for denaturing purposes, it was stated by Frank E. Bennett, administrator of the order, for the Chemicals Division, WPB.

During the present antifreeze year, over 500,000 gallons of methylisobutylketone will be required to denature a little more than half of the 42,500,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol to be allocated for antifreeze purposes, Mr. Bennett pointed out, explaining that other denaturants would have to be used with the balance of the alcohol so allocated.

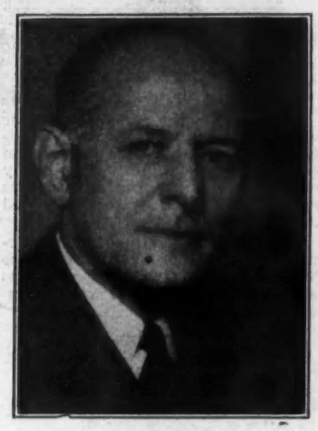
To fill certain small orders, the WPB will permit suppliers to furnish users fifty-four gallons of this chem-

—*Continued on page 50*

Purchasing Agents Discuss WPB and OPA Requirements

War being today's biggest consumer usual processes of purchasing, this year's annual convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents was a war conference on and about WPB, OPA, BEW, CMP (particularly), and all the other alphabetical symbols under which today's buying must be done. The purchasing agents, and also the biggest disturber of the in the words of their president, Roy C. Haberkern, are in complete accord with the idea that the problems which everywhere face decent men must be approached realistically. They pledged their support to the realities of the war effort. As Mr. Haberkern phrased it:—

To the military services and war agencies, in which many of our members serve ably and at a great sacrifice, we offer our full and complete co-operation. We know their organizational and administrative problems are tremendous and in many instances there are no precedents to follow. We understand and apppreciate the progress which has been made in our war production and in the use of our munitions production on our enemies. If we are impatient and critical of mistakes, it is a patriotic and constructive impatience, and we likewise extend our patriotic and constructive assistance in any way that it can be used to successfully, and in the least time, further the war objectives and program of the United States, Canada, and the United Nations.



Roy C. Haberkern
Retiring President, N.A.P.A.

The problems and duties of the purchasing agent in today's stress and

—*Continued on page 52*

Acetic Esters of Butyl Alcohol Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

General preference order M-159, which controls all grades of butyl alcohol, was amended May 26 by the War Production Board to place the acetic esters of butyl alcohol also under allocation. The acetic esters include normal butyl acetate, secondary butyl acetate and isobutyl acetate.

The amount of butyl alcohol going into the production of butyl acetate since the first of the year has been curtailed somewhat due to necessary diversion of increased supplies of butyl alcohol to make other products. This has created a critical situation with regard to butyl acetate for direct and indirect military and naval uses, and made necessary the allocation of the acetic esters along with the different types of butyl alcohol.

—O-P-D—

Alkanolamines Control Order Amended

OPD Washington Bureau

War Production Board allocation order M-275 covering alkanolamines, used in refining petroleum products, making pharmaceuticals and medicinals, and in manufacturing waxes and polishes, was amended May 26 placing diethylethanolamine under allocation and removing triethanolamine. Alkanolamines are now defined as:—"monoethanolamine, diethanolamine and diethylethanolamine." The issuance of small orders of five gallons or less of diethylethanolamine per month without special WPB authorization will be permitted after July 1, 1943, the Chemicals Division stated.

Over-All War Board Set Up by Roosevelt

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of War Mobilization, to be directed by James F. Byrnes, was created by President Roosevelt on May 28.

The executive order setting up this Office of War Mobilization stated that it was designed to unify activities of Federal agencies and departments engaged in or concerned with production, procurement, distribution or transportation of military or civilian supplies, materials and products and to resolve and determine controversies between such agencies or departments.

Exceptions will be some of the controversies regarding price controls and food, the control of which is lodged in the Director of Economic Stabilization.

Former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Byrnes will relinquish his post as Director of Economic Stabilization to Judge Fred M. Vincent of Kentucky. He will also serve as chairman of a war mobilization committee which will assist him. Members of this committee will be Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Chairman Harry Hopkins of the Munitions Assignment Board, Chairman Donald Nelson of the War Production Board, and Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson.

In an explanatory statement, Mr. Roosevelt said:—

[To unify more clearly the work of the war agencies concerned with the production, procurement, transportation and distribution of military and civilian supplies, materials and products, I am creating the Office of War Mobilization, which will be under the direction of Justice James F. Byrnes.]

Justice Byrnes will be assisted by a war mobilization committee composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the chairman of the Munitions Assignment Board, the chairman of the War Production Board and the Economic Stabilization Director. The committee has been purposely kept small so that it can function most effectively. But the heads of the various departments and agencies will be asked to sit with the committee whenevr matters of special concern to their departments or agencies are under consideration.

[The committee will lay down unified policies and devlop integrated programs and will see that the policies established and programs developed are expedited. In addition to its regular meetings, the

—*Continued on page 50*

Thermoplastics in Glasses Brought Under Control

OPD Washington Bureau

The use of thermoplastics in sun glasses is brought within the control of limitation order L-238 by a War Production Board amendment effective May 25. Before the issuance of the present amended order the use of thermoplastics in sun glasses was controlled by the provisions of M-154, which is also amended to carry out this transfer of control.

The amended L-238 limits the amount of thermoplastics to be used in the manufacture of sun glasses during any calendar quarter to 90 percent of the amount used during the corresponding quarter of 1942, except for direct military orders. Twenty-five percent of the thermoplastics used in manufacturing sun glasses to fill orders of post exchanges and ship's service departments need not be charged against the over-all quota. The amendment also permits the use of steel snaps for sun glasses' cases.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

May 28, 1943	May 21, 1943	May 29, 1942
136.3	136.0	144.5

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

A bigger repetition of the boost in botanical drugs, following some concentrations in the hands of higher-ceiling holders, raised the average price level of the markets for chemicals and related materials last week. An upping in essential oils and a downing in linseed oil counterbalanced one another. The market's level is now at its highest 1943 mark.

Allocation activities ran in both directions during the week, leaning a little in the direction of leniency. Expected price-controls remained in a state of argument or less.

Business activities had no general feature; although there was some evidence of a tendency to let noncritical inventories get peeled a bit deeper, and of a growing pinch with respect of materials in the war catalog.

Chemical Fertilizers Released for Tests

OPD Washington Bureau

Relaxation of the chemical fertilizer order, to remove restrictions on deliveries for experimental purposes to educational institutions or publicly owned agriculutral institutions, was announced May 28 by the War Food Administration.

The amendment also lifted restrictions on deliveries by the Tennessee Valley Authority for use on farms selected as experimental test demonstration farms.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Ammonia, Anhydrous:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Coatsville, Pa.; invitation 44-3, opening May 31.

Disodium Phosphate:—2,000 pounds, Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 1047, opening June 4.

Drugs:—Supplies of, Department of Purchase, New York; requisition R05025, opening June 4.

Drugs:—Supplies of, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Batavia, N. Y.; invitation 43-163, opening May 31.

Drugs and Chemicals:—Supplies of, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Coatesville, Pa.; invitation 43-227, opening June 7.

Ether:—1,700 tins, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 420, opening June 4.

Fertilizers:—Supplies of, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Fort Custer, Mich.; invitation 43-228, opening June 4.

Gases:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Canandaigua, N. Y.; invitation 44-9, opening June 7.

Gases:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Dearborn, Mich.; invitation 44-7, opening June 2.

Gases:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Mountain Home, Tenn.; invitation 44-4, opening June 16.

Gases:—Supply Officer, Veterans Aministration, Brecksville, O.; invitation 44-9, opening June 11.

Gases:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Bath, N. Y.; invitation 44-7, opening June 2.

Gases:—Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Facility, Tuskegee, Ala.; invitation 44-10, opening June 7.

Hydrocyanic Acid:—45,000 pounds, Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 1-44, opening June 8.

Lime, Agricultural:—560 tons, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Fla.; invitation 25-1153, opening June 3.

Oil, Fuel:—Division of Standards and Purchase, Albany; proposal 288, opening June 9.

Phosphoric Acid:—120 tons, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Fla.; invitation 25-1153, opening June 3.

Salt:—30 tons, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Canandaigua, N. Y.; invitation 44-10, opening June 7.

Soap:—750 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; invitation 43-203, opening June 3.

Soaps:—Supplies of, Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 135-S, opening June 2.

Sodium Bicarbonate:—2,000 packages, Purchasing Agent, Post Office Department, Washington, invitation 2340, opening May 31.

Sodium Chloride:—80,000 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; invitation 43-204, opening June 1.

Sodium Metaphosphate: — Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 142-S, opening June 2.

Spices:—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington; invitation 143-S, opening June 7.

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Plant Facilities Unit Established by WPB

Organization of the Facilities Bureau, whose task will be to see that maximum utilization of the country's existing plant facilities is obtained and to plan for the minimum amount of new construction which will be required, was announced May 28 by WPB. The bureau will be headed by Charles E. Volkhardt and will report to Vice-chairman Ralph J. Cordiner.

At the same time it was announced that the Construction Division, which has been located in New York, is to be transferred to Washington and absorbed in the Project Division of WPB.

—O-P-D—

Essential Oil Control Operative July 1 in Britain

LONDON, May 28, 1943

The essential oil import and distribution scheme becomes operative on July 1. It covers seventy-two oils which will be administered by representatives of importers, distributors, consumers, the Food Ministry and a firm of accountants.

Quicksilver from Spain Imports Not Imminent

OPD Washington Bureau

Immediate prospects of quicksilver shipments from Spain to the United States are discounted by governmnet officials here, who insist that there has been no change in the picture regarding supplies from that area that would warrant a feeling of optimism on the part of traders at this time.

While the government through its preclusive buying operations has stockpiled a considerable quantity of quicksilver in Spain, the material is still there, and it is not discoverable here that any arrangements have been made for its shipment to this country. The marked difference in prices—$198 for the domestic and $250 for the foreign—was pointed to as one factor for consideration, while another source described quicksilver as forming only one small corner in the entire picture of material shipments from that general area.

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A.P.M.A. Prepares War-Session Program

The second day of this year's convention of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, June 14 to 16, in Hot Springs, Va., will be devoted to two war sessions. For these features of the convention the following program has been prepared:—

Tuesday Forenoon, June 15

War sessions: Presiding Officer, Charles Wesley Dunn; meeting called to order at 9:00 a. m.

Order of business—

(a) Address: Hon. H. J. Anslinger, United States Commissioner of Narcotics: "War Narcotic Situation."

(b) Panel discussion: Chairman, Col. Martin E. Griffin, Director of Procurement Division, Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army.

Speakers:—

Lieut.-Col. Ralph R. Patch, chief, Procurement District Service Branch, Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army: "Manpower in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Industry."

—Continued on page 49

—O-P-D—

Opium and Coca Derivatives Controlled

OPD Washington Bureau

The manufacture and purchase of narcotic derivatives of opium and coca leaves were placed on a quota system, effective May 31, by direction of the bureau of narcotics of the Treasury Department through issuance of narcotic conservation order No. 1, May 28.

The action, which follows several months' study of the narcotic supply situation by the bureau with officials of the war agencies and the trade, was taken, it was explained, to assure adequate supplies' being available for civilian and military requirements at the time and at the places where needed.

Harry J. Anslinger, commissioner of narcotics, said that there is no impending shortage of crude supplies of narcotics, because, during the prewar period, the bureau had built up a reserve supply estimated to be sufficient to last several years, and since the war it has still been possible to obtain opium from the Near East and coca from South America. But it was thought best to conserve these supplies for essential needs.

The quota system will apply to manufacturers, wholesalers, and extractors already in business and will be based on past and prospective requirements, consideration being given to stocks on hand. Specific allotments above those chargeable to civilian requirements will be granted for meeting Army, Navy, and lend-lease orders, and a priority system will be established to see that these orders are met.

No quotas will be alloted to manufacturers not heretofore engaged in the production of the derivatives unless existing facilities are found inadequate to needs. Exemption from the system is provided for qualified practitioners' purchases of narcotics for direct administration or dispensing to patients and pharmacists' purchases for prescription compounding.

The order defines derivatives as meaning "any alkaloids of opium obtained from crude opium, any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf, or the sales of such alkaloids; and every substance obtained or obtainable from such alkaloids whether produced by a synthetic process or otherwise, excepting extracts of cocaleaves which do not contain cocaine or ecgonine."

—O-P-D—

Chemical Makers Asked To Use More Paper Sacks

Possibility of expanding the use of paper shipping sacks for packing various chemicals was discussed at a meeting of the Paper Shipping Sack Industry Advisory Committee and War Production Board officials in Washington recently. The committee was told that such bags can be used satisfactorily for many chemicals which heretofore have been packaged in metal or fiber drums. These drums are critical now, and the packaging conversion will save large quantities of them. The supply of paper shipping sacks is not as critical as that of drums.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

That great economies in government expenditures can be made by the heads of departments if they really want to do it has been demonstrated by Secretary of the Interior Ickes. This one-time spender—he was Public Works Administrator with billions to spend in the dark days of the depression—knocked all precedents into a cocked hat when he submitted to Congress a budget for his department 60 percent below the appropriations of last year.

Mr. Ickes swung the axe far and wide, slashing everything to the bone that could not be justified as a war expenditure. As a result of his action and further cuts developed by the house appropriations committee, his department will get only $72,000,000 for its operations in the coming fiscal year, compared with nearly $193,000,000 for the current year. This savings of $119,000,000 alone makes up 25 percent of the savings Congress has been able to make in all appropriation bills so far considered.

Ickes's action is in sharp contrast with the attitude of other department heads, who have grudgingly consented from year to year to permit the Budget Bureau and Congress to trim their appropriations by 10 percent or 15 percent.

Lest We Forget

Senator Gillette, of Iowa, has proposed that every Monday be proclaimed "Memory Monday" until the end of the war in commemoration of the American men and women who have given their lives in the services of their country, particularly those who have fallen during the preceding week.

Mr. Gillette has but one thought in mind—to bring home to the public the terrible sacrifices the flower of American manhood is being called upon to make to rid the world of human rats, for whatever beneficial results this realization might bring in speeding the end of the war. It is no commentary on the American public that such extreme reminders must be made, but the facts still show too much complacency—facts revealed in the headlines of the metropolitan dailies of complaints against gas shortages, of black markets, strikes, and demands for bigger and bigger profits.

Double-Barrelled Economy

Several of the countries in Latin-America have recently submitted long lists of what they term nonessential products—meaning that they don't want ship space from the United States wasted in transporting these products when other, more essential, commodities are needed. Included in these lists are pharmaceuticals, drugs, medicines, and similar goods.

Failure of these "blacklists' to include the ingredients that go to make up the unwanted finished products is causing a few official eyebrows to be raised in wonderment. Some people are beginning to ask a very pointed question:—"If they don't want the finished product, what do they want with the ingredients?"

The answer might be found in tracing developments in Latin-America in the recent past. In Chile, for example, a new drug can't be introduced by importers if there is a suitable product of home production already on the market. Brazil is toying with a bill to prohibit the importation of new drug products until they have been accepted in the United States for twelve months—sufficient time, if the drug is not patented quickly, for a home industry to get established.

Drug Advisers on Snag

Plans for setting up of an industry advisory committee for the drug trades to assist OPA in solving problems raised in the preparation of orders and regulations have hit a snag again. It's the old question of association representation in official dealings with the agency.

OPA has a policy not to include associations as members of industry advisory committees. It's a holdover from the days of Henderson when associations were looked upon as lobbying organizations that represented some particular element of industry rather than an entire industry. Experience since has softened this viewpoint somewhat, but not sufficiently to let down the bars to association representations on the advisory committees.

The effort to scrap this policy is still being made and when it is decided one way or the other the drug industry committee will be named.

Package Price Forms Ready

The forms to be used by manufacturers in the pricing of drugs and cosmetics under the two automatic regulations recently issued are now available. They can be obtained either from regional OPA offices or from the headquarters here by asking for OPA form 692-253 for packaged drugs or form 692-254 for packaged cosmetics.

Insecticide Ceilings Wait

OPA is trying to take a realistic view of the situation pricewise in calcium arsenate and pyrethrum. It has been common knowledge that the agency is working on a price schedule that would take these commodities out from under GMPR and put them under a $-&-c. ceiling, but the disadvantages of such action now seem to OPA to outweigh the advantages.

In the first place, we are right in the middle of the selling season for calcium arsenate and it would only upset the industry to slap down a price ceiling now that would blanket the industry. The food production situation is in a precarious enough situation without throwing in another upsetting factor.

In the second place, domestic prices of pyrethrum are all mixed up with the British price for the flowers—and Britain has been doing a lot of talking recently about increasing its prices. The way OPA views things, it would be better to wait and see what Britain does than to put in a regulation ceiling prices in the domestic market whose basis might be changed before the ink was dry on the order.

So, while there is much talk about price ceilings, the action is several months away. Sometime late in the Summer is the best guess.

Seized Plants at Stalemate

Reports and news being circulated about the Alien Property Custodian's plans for early disposal of some 150 or so enemy-owned plants seized by the government are just premature guesswork. Nothing definite has yet been decided—except that some day the plants are to be sold.

The whole problem of disposing of the plants is wrapped up in the general question of how to prevent the fostering of monopoly. As a general policy the government wants the plants to fall into hands that will use them to promote competition after the war, not restrict it. But whether this can be done by putting the plants on the auction-block to go to the highest bidder is undecided. Some in the government say this method of disposal will be an invitation to the big-moneyed firms to gobble them up and thus add to their monopolistic powers. Others say that this does not necessarily follow, as prices may be so low after the war as to prevent a new competitor from even getting started.

Linseed Oil Order Near

WPB's contemplated order limiting the amount of linseed oil that may be used in the manufacture of paints or used for mixing of paints on the job, is almost in its final stages. A tentative draft of the regulation is now being circulated among officials of the various divisions and units concerned with the problem, which means that the order is about ready for issuance. Unless some hitch develops along the way the regulation can be looked for in about a week.

—*Continued on page 33*

New Products Pricing Formula Issued by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers were authorized by the Office of Price Administration, May 29, to set their own prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation for new products not sold by them or by competitors during March, 1942, instead of asking the national OPA office to set the price as has been required in the past.

Self-determined prices, arrived at by use of a simple formula, are to be reported to the nearest OPA field office within 10 days of their determination and are the sellers' maximum prices. Provision has also been made for manufacturers to apply for a price at a field office instead of the national office where the formula cannot be applied.

The new pricing formula operates as follows:—

The maximum price for a product "comparable" to the product to be priced is divided by the direct costs of the comparable product to find the mark-up factor. This factor is multi-

—*Continued on page 51*

—O-P-D—

Glycols in Cosmetics May Be Hazardous

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food and Drug Administration is cautioning manufacturers of cosmetic preparations against the use of glycols that might prove injurious to users, warning that such preparations are regarded adulterated under the provisions of the food, drug, and cosmetic act. Replying to trade inquiries as to whether there is any objection to the use of any glycols in the manufacture of cosmetic preparations to be applied to the unbroken skin, the administration said:—

The food, drug and cosmetic act provides that a cosmetic shall be deemed to be adulterated if it contains any material which may be injurious to users. Propyleneglycol and glycerin are generally accepted as safe ingredients.

While other glycols may possibly be safe for use in small quantities in preparations intended for external application, it is known that certain ingredients, such as wetting agents, may increase the amount of absorption and consequently the toxicity of these gly-

—*Continued on page 51*

—O-P-D—

F.T.C. 'Teel' Charges Answered by Company

OPD Washington Bureau

Answering a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, denies that it has disseminated false advertisements concerning its liquid dentrifices designated "Teel" or disparaged competitive products.

The respondent admits having claimed "Teel" is utterly without abrasives and that certain competing tooth powders and pastes now in use contain abrasives which in the course of normal use cut cavities in the soft portions of the tooth structure exposed by receding gums.

Scientific investigation has demonstrated beyond question, the answer continues, that "the results claimed by respondent in its advertising do flow from the use of such pastes and powders and that since respondent's advertising has brought this result to the attention of the American public, several leading manufacturers have reduced the abrasiveness of their products."

—O-P-D—

Sal Ammoniac Restrictions Lifted

Increased production and availability of white ammonium chloride (sal ammoniac) has made it unnecessary to impose further restrictions upon its use by industry, and since May 15 allocations of the material are being made at 100 percent of requests for all uses in which it was previously denied, according to notices just sent out to the trade by the War Production Board.

Lifting of the controls was described as a temporary action, however, and the supply situation will continue to be watched. Uses of the material which heretofore have been denied but now will be permitted are:—

—*Continued on page 31*

Animal, Neatsfoot, Red Oils Allocated

OPD Washington Bureau

Animal oil, neatsfoot oil, and red oil were placed under allocation control to provide adequate supplies for meeting military, essential civilian, and lend-lease needs by the War Foods Administration May 25, with the issuance of Food Distribution Order 53, effective July 1.

The order defines "animal oil" as oil pressed or otherwise separated from animal tallow or grease and includes, but is not limited to, grease oil, otherwise known as lard oil, tallow oil, and oil obtained from the feet of swine, commonly known as pig's foot oil. It does not include neats-foot oil; any edible oil, whether or not of the type or class heretofore mentioned, which has been inspected, and marked, stamped, tagged, or labeled as "inspected and passed," pursuant to the Act of March 4, 1907; or, to the high titer residue, commonly known as stearine, obtained from a pressing operation in the production of animal oil.

The term "neatsfoot" means any oil obtained by any process which includes the rendering of the feet or

—*Continued on page 44*

—O-P-D—

Casein Allocations For Civilians Cut

OPD Washington Bureau

Casein allocations for the months of May and June announced by the Chemicals Division of the War Production Board May 25, show 100 percent allocations for military requests, but some civilian request were cut to 30 percent. Total requests for paint were reduced over 65 percent, and plastics 30 percent.

The uses for casein and the allocations to each industry, as announced by the Chemicals Division, follow:—

Adhesives:—Requests for adhesives after rationalization were allowed 100 percent for military purposes and a 30 percent cut for the civilian use

Paper Coating:—All paper coating and wall paper uses were allocated on a basis of their use in an average two months of 1942.

Paint manufacturers:—Civilian requirements were granted on the basis of former usage in an average two months' period of 1942. Total requests for paint were cut over 65 percent. Due to the fact that this is the season to produce paint, this industry was permitted to run on this basis with the understanding that requests for the third quarter will be reduced considerably more.

Leather:—Requests granted 100 percent after rationalization.

Rubber:—Requests granted 100 percent after rationalization.

Miscellaneous: — Military requests granted 100 percent. Civilian requests cut 30 percent. No past performance figures were used. Food use was cut 12 percent.

Plastics:—Requests were granted in the amount of 70 percent of average 2 months' consumption in 1942.

—O-P-D—

Dried Milks Standards Tentatively Set

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has issued tentative U. S. standards for grades of dried skim milk and dried whole milk which slightly revise present standards. The tentative standards provide for designation of grades commonly used, and include information on the methods of sampling, and procedure of testing and grading. The grades and revised standards are as follows:—

U. S. extra grade dried skim milk:—Shall be a uniform light color, free from lumps or caking. Flavor shall be sweet, clean, and free from foreign or objectionable odors or flavors. Definite limitations are given on moisture, butterfat, acidity, solubility index, bacteria count and sediment.

U. S. standard grade dried skim milk:—Shall be free from hard lumps or caking. May have slight storage or other off-flavor or odor defects. Limitations of this grade are somewhat liberalized in comparison with the extra grade.

U. S. extra grade dried whole milk:—Shall be of uniform light cream color, free from firm lumps or cakng. Flavor shall be sweet and clean, and free from any foregn or objectonable flavors or odors. Defnte lmitations are given on moisture, butterfat, acidity, solubility index, bacteria count and sediment.

Fighting Chemicals
NYQ
AIR
LAND
SEA
Manufacturers and Specialists in Prescription Chemicals including:
BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE
BISMUTH SUBGALLATE
BISMUTH SUBNITRATE
IODINE RESUBLIMED
IODOFORM
POTASSIUM IODIDE (CRYST. GRAN. POWD.)
THYMOL IODIDE
QUININE SULPHATE
Of course we supply Pharmaceutical, Proprietary and Industrial Manufacturers as well.
GENERAL OFFICES
99-117 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
ST. LOUIS DEPOT
915 MARKET STREET
ST. LOUIS, MO.
FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS STAMPS
This NYQ label has behind it 68 years of experience

Tanners Study Requisitions For Armed Forces, Civilians

The footwear requirements of the nation's armed forces together with the filling of civilian needs and the availability of raw material supplies constituted the theme for discussions at the meeting of the Tanners' Council of America, held in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city, May 19-21.

Lieut. V. C. Powers, of the U. S. Navy, said that during the past calendar year the navy procured some 5,000,000 pairs of calfskin shoes.

For the calendar year of 1943, Lieut. Powers said that it is expected the navy will use approximately 27,000,000 feet of navy grade calfskin, representing an increase of 12,000,000 feet or over 80 percent more than a year ago.

Army Needs Undetermined

Lieut. John T. Curtis, of the Boston Quartermaster Depot, said that it was impossible to predict what the army shoe program will be until the exact size of the army has been determined.

Connett Describes Work

Harold Connett, chief of the Leather and Shoe Branch of the War Production Board, discussed the activities of that branch and the objectives which it was trying to accomplish.

Raw Material Supplies

The prospects for raw material supplies was analyzed by I. R. Glass, economist for the council, who said, in part:—

Cattlehides

The total supply of cattlehides this year may approximate 25,500,000, including between 19,500,000 and 20,000,000 from domestic sources, and 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 imported hides. Stocks of rawhides in the United States were reduced last year by 2,700,000 and are now at the lowest level on record.

Calfskins and Kips

Probable supplies of calfskins and kips this year will reach 14,800,000 skins, including 12,500,000 from domestic sources and 2,300,000 in imports.

Goat and Kidskins

For the estimated supply of goat and kidskins for 1943, between 38,000,000 and 40,000,000, about 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 may be required for military purposes, including glove and garment leather. The balance available for civilian consumption would be 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 skins less than in 1942.

Chemical Prices

Chemical price regulations were reviewed by L. J. LaBrie, chief of the Explosives, Adhesives and Tanning Materials Unit, Office of Price Administration. Mr. LaBrie, in part, said:—

Chestnut Extract

There are specific maximum price regulations on formaldehyde and chestnut extract.

Salt is under the GMPR, and, as far as I have been able to learn, that portion of it going into chemicals will remain there.

Bichromates

The protective coatings unit is preparing a regulation on chromates and bichromates. Mr. Lucius James, head of the unit, informs me that this regulation will be ready for issuance sometime next month.

Leather Finishes

The same unit also is drafting a regulation which will include prices of leather finishes. Under present plans, this is due to be issued sometime in July.

Domestic Tanning Materials

The explosives, adhesives and tanning materials unit may issue in the not distant future specific maximum price regulations on other domestic tanning materials, as well as on quebracho. In the latter case, however, no price reduction is anticipated.

Liquid Quebracho

We, likewise, are contemplating the issuance of a dollars-and-cents regulation on liquid quebracho.

Inventories Dwindling

Everett W. Pervere, chairman of the board of the Tanners' Council, said that in the early part of 1942 the industry still had some fat on its back in the shape of reserves and inventories. He added:—

These inventories have been drawn upon and consumed until now we are literally working hand to mouth. The crux of the matter, of course, is in the import picture. We must assume that the agencies which control practically all hide and skin imports are making every effort to keep the flow of raw material to this country as large as possible.

While the movement of hides and skins to this country is directly related to the availability of shipping and the unpredictables of war, it is also affected by broad consideration of policy. I believe that some policies may be subject to question and ought to be reviewed. For example, the purchase of leather in

—*Continued on page 35*

—O-P-D—

Paint Research Fellowship Discontinued

Louisville, May 24, 1943

Cooperative research work as between the University of Louisville and the paint, varnish and lacquer interests, will probably stop in August of this year.

Recently Dean Ford L. Wilkinson, announced that the work with the industry, which has long been a part of the curriculum at the Speed Scientific School of the University of Louisville, would be discontinued for the duration. He also said that present seniors will continue their cooperative work through the semester.

This probably will mean that the research work that has been done at U. of L., by students, and especially in post graduate work, will be dropped for the time being. The Louisville Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association for many years has offered scholarships and cash prizes, and at the present time has been furnishing the money for research work involving combination of pigments with other materials.

The Federation of Paint, Varnish Production Clubs has also been furnishing funds for research into combining pigment in film, in work that has been going on for three years.

—O-P-D—

Palm Oil May Be Repurchased from CCC

OPD Washington Bureau

Manufacturers who have sold palm oil to the Commodity Credit Corporation from inventory stocks may now repurchase quantities equivalent to the original sale, the War Food Administration announced May 26. Increased supplies make this action possible.

Applications for repurchase, specifying the exact amount, in pounds, of palm oil sold to CCC, must be filed by June 10 with the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington. Manufacturers applying must certify that they will use the oil in accordance with food distribution order No. 38, regulating uses of palm oil, and in accordance with other government fats and oils regulations. They must also use it in their own manufacturing processes.

—O-P-D—

Tung Oil Ass'n Elects Officers

American Tung Oil Association, Gulfport, Miss., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Frank S. Reedy, Franklin, La.; vice-president, Fred Landt, Ocala, Fla.; secretary, E. C. Gay, Gulfport, Miss.

Directors elected were:—Albertus Miller, Brooker, Fla.; Earl Wallis, Florala, Ala.; C. W. Goodyear, Bogalusa, La.; John B. Wight, Cario, Georgia; J. H. Reiderman, Citronélla, Ala., and P. F. Lawson, Beaumont, Tex.

—O-P-D—

Research Institute Elects Officers

William R. Hainsworth, vice-president of Servel, Inc., this city, was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Industrial Research Institute at the annual meeting, held in the Biltmore hotel, this city, May 21-22. Harold K. Work, of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, was elected vice-president.

Flavor Makers Discuss Raw Material Supplies

Discussion of production problems emanating from shortages in raw materials featured the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, May 24 and 25. Lloyd E. Smith, of the Virginia Dare Extract Company, Brooklyn, was re-elected president. Other officers elected were:—

First vice-president, Garrett F. Meyer, of the Warner-Jenkenson Company, St. Louis; second vice-president, William F. Durling, of the W. J. Stange Company, Chicago; third vice-president, George M. Chapman, of the Liquid Carbonic Company, Chicago; treasurer, Leslie Beggs, of the Styrax Beggs Company, Newark, Ohio; secretary, E. L. Brendlinger, of the Dill Company, Norristown, Pa. John S. Hall, Chicago, is the executive secretary.

Alcohol Tax Drawback

As the alcohol tax drawback law now stands, the drawback, Lloyd E. Smith, of the Virginia Dare Extract Company, in his address as president of the association, said that it is paid only on manufactured goods which are "sold or otherwise transferred." In addition to detailed records on distilled spirits received and also, daily detailed manufacturing records on all intermediate and finished goods made, full information, he said, must be kept for every shipment of goods which contain non-beverage alcohol on which drawback is to be claimed. He added:—

Nothing can be estimated, every shipment must be figured for the amount of wine gallons and proof gallons of distilled spirits used. The latter is the amount on which the claim is paid, not on goods manufactured. Previously preferential taxes on alcohol have been based on goods manufactured.

Such a system would relieve not only our manufacturers of a tremendous burden, but likewise, would greatly ease the work of the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Treasury Department. Some manufacturers are not filing for the drawback to which they are entiled because of the work involved. Further, the tendency will be to introduce substitutes for alcohol wherever possible.

Alcohol Tax Reduction

George H. Burnett, Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, told of the association's successful effort to get a reduction in the tax on alcohol and the resulting action of the senate accepting the Tydings amendment which reduced

—*Continued on page 57*

—O-P-D—

Dyestuff M-Order Restrictions Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Commercial dyers can now get all the dyestuffs and organic pigment required for dyeing used apparel and used housefurnishings without adhering to a quota restriction, under order M-103 as amended May 24 by the War Production Board.

The amended order also includes an exemption for food, drug and cosmetic colors, which is really a reinstatement of the exemption as it appeared in the original provisions of M-103, but was later eliminated. About 50 percent of the appeals received by WPB under this order have been in this category

—*Continued on page 33*

—O-P-D—

DSC Alcohol Storage Charges Set

OPD Washington Bureau

Specific cents-per-barrel storage and handling charges for alcohol belonging to Defense Supplies Corporation were established May 28 by the Office of Price Administration in amendment No. 176 to supplementary regulation No. 14 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, effective June 1, 1943.

In addition, where premises are altered to make them suitable for alcohol storage, a lump sum payment to cover the cost of conversion is authorized, not to exceed the actual direct cost of labor and materials. No charge for materials may be made, however, unless such materials are subject to removal or sale by Defense Supplies Corporation upon termination of the storage contract.

The new maximum charges, representing a reduction in the present charges under the General Maximum Price Regulation, are 1c. per barrel per month for storage, ¾c. per barrel as custodian fee when a warehouse-

—*Continued on page 51*

—O-P-D—

Edible Oils Shortage Problems Discussed

OPD Washington Bureau

The critical situation regarding edible oils, particularly soya and castor, was emphasized at the Pyroxylin and Vinyl Resin Coated and Fabric Industry Advisory Committee Meeting in Washington. The members were asked to approximate the amount of essential civilian oil which will be needed for the balance of 1943, naming the end-uses considered by them to be essential. This information is being sought by the War Production Board from the entire industry. The committee members were told that nitrocellulose is now free for use, as it is no longer under allocation.

Plasticizers are extremely critical, and substitutes were suggested for

—*Continued on page 44*

North African Seeds To Be Sold by USCC

The United States Commercial Corporation is offering numerous lots of Moroccan cumin, coriander, canary, and fenugreek seeds for sale to qualified importers of these materials. The seeds, alleged to be the first to arrive from North Africa since 1940, were the subject of conferences on May 12 and 13 between government officials and representatives of dealers and brokers in this city. The conferences lasted for a number of hours each day, and one of them was held during the annual meeting of the American Spice Trade Association in the Hotel Astor. Among those at the conferences were William Archibald, of Van Norden & Archibald, and Christopher Clarke, of John Clarke & Co., for the trade, and Joseph Klein, for the government.

Following the conferences, a method of sale was adopted by the government. By its terms, bids for the seeds may be submitted to the United States Commercial Corporation, 811 Vermont avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., not later than midnight of June 2, which corporation reserves the right to accept or reject all or any part of the bids submitted.

Samples of the seeds may be inspected at the offices of the United States Commercial Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in the Federal Reserve Building, or at the office of the American Spice Trade Association, both of this city.

—O-P-D—

Coconut Oil Tax Review Is Denied

OPD Washington Bureau

Colgate - Palmolive - Peet Company was denied a review by the Supreme Court of the United States May 23 of a lower court ruling sustaining the Bureau of Internal Revenue's interpretation of the coconut oil tax provisions of the 1934 tax law that "first domestic processing" means the "first use" made of the oil in the United States after the effective date of the act.

Appeal was made by the company from a decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. The company had sought a refund of taxes paid on oil which had been processed several times prior to the effective date of the tax. It contended that since the oil had been processed before the tax became effective it was not subject to the tax. The bureau's interpretation of the law, embodied in Treasury Regulations 48, was, however, that it made no difference whether the oil was processed before the effective date of the tax, the first use made of it after the effective date was taxable.

THIS *is American Progress!*

The U. S. Army's high-velocity 3-inch antitank gun shown at the right, alongside the old 37 mm. antitank gun at the left, is capable of destroying any enemy tank with one shell, at long range, and is superior to the German 88 mm. as an antitank weapon.

HERE'S tangible evidence of American know-how. At one time, the opponents of the Axis forces were practically at the mercy of the Nazi tanks, but today it's almost a routine matter to dispose of these would-be "monsters" whenever they are encountered, thanks to American ingenuity which has furnished our fighting men with powerful weapons.

★ ★ ★

The Army-Navy "E" has been awarded to all three plants of Merck & Co., Inc. for Excellence in Wartime Production.

OUR modern industrial research laboratories—also stimulated by the necessities created by all-out war—have reflected progress in another direction. For example, Merck research chemists and technicians have found a solution to the problem of increased production of drugs and chemicals, such as the sulfa-drugs, vitamins, arsenicals, antimalarials, anesthetics, and other essential materials. And these vital substances now are being produced on a scale which, only a short time ago, was considered well-nigh impossible to attain.

Although the production of fine drugs and chemicals by Merck & Co., Inc. has by no means reached its zenith, every attempt is being made to supply the needs of our Armed Forces, and at the same time, secure equitable distribution of available stocks to meet the requirements of our customers in many fields.

BUY WAR BONDS FOR VICTORY

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* **RAHWAY, N. J.**

New York, N. Y. • Philadelphia, Pa. • St. Louis, Mo. • Elkton, Va. • Chicago, Ill. • Los Angeles, Cal.

In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited, Montreal and Toronto

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

May 28, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70

tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .80 •

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29

USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lbs..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots..lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bb's., fib. dms., 75 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd. E.•
lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - —
• OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5 gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, dms., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .06¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.83 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.23 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP XII, dms., works, 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 50%, bbls....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[8] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't...
100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago, and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works....lb. .31 - —

Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —

Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic,[1,5] 1,000-ozs., dms..oz. 1.00 - —
500-ozs. lots, dms.....oz. 1.01 - —
100-ozs. lots, bots.....oz. 1.01 - —
smaller lots, bots.....oz. 1.04 - 1.07

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60

Boric,[3] tech., 99.5%, cryst., (same as prices for powder).
gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —

Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¾
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —

Chromic,[2,5] 99¼-99¾%, dms., c.l..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼

Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.

Citric,[1] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l., lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —

cryst., gran., bbls., c.l....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —

Citric acid powd., ½c. higher. Chl., and St. Louis deliveries, ½c. higher than cryst. prices. Chl. and St. Louis, ½c. higher than spot.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —

Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.

Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —

Cresylic (coaltar),[6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., ton lots.. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .28 - .31

Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13

Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kegs, 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23

H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —

Hydrobromic, dil., 10%, works..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —

Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00

Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works....lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works....lb. .12¼- —
60%, rubber dms., works....lb. .13½- —

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls..lb. .06 - .09

Hypophosphorous, USP, 30%, djns..lb. .75 - .80

Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12¼- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —

tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —

44% bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —

light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —

44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —

USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55

Lauric, dict., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21¾- .22¼
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —

20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —

22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —

CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06¼- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —

Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½

Naphthenic,[8] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —

Nicotinic,[6] dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib.....lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.50

Acid, nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —

38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —

40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —

CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11¼- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21¼- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .12 - —
7-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).

Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —

Palm oil,[5] white dist., dms...lb. .13 - .13¾
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —

Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —

Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —

Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00

Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —

75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —

USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10¼- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11¼- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns....lb. .07 - .07½

Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70

Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —

Propionic, synth., 99%, 55-gal. drs., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —

Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
ess. .....lb. 1.63 - —

USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65

Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —

Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37

Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .29 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .42

USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - .44

Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69

Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½

Stearic,[5] double-press., bgs...lb. .15 - .16
single press, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15½
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —

Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —

Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —

66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —

98%, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —

CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —

fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —

Tannic,[6] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73

USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.12 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —

Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —

Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60

Trichloracetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —

Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anh., dms.lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms.....lb. .32 - —

Agar,[5] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —

Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00

Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Egg, edible,[5] cryst., powd., bbls.lb. 1.80 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —

Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —

Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .68 - —

Butyl, normal,[3,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld., •East..lb. .11¾- .15¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- .15¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- .14¼

Alcohol, butyl, secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00

Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —

Denatured,[1,3,5] CD14, dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., wks., E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., wks., E..gal. .59½- —
CD14, tanks, E., divd....lb. .50 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works. gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E..gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works E. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —

CD23G (replaced by SD23H).

SD23H, works, c.l., bbls....gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. wks.gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works....gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., wks. gal. .53½- —
19 dms., to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .11¼- .14½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, divd.....lb. .10½- .13¼
tech., dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, divd.....lb. .10 - .12½

Ethyl,[3] 190 pf., dms., c.l..gal.11.94½-
19 dms.....gal.11.96 -
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 -
tanks .....gal.11.96 -
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.11.90 -
19 dms.....gal.12.59½-
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.66 -
Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —

Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —

Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).

Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0880- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —

Isopropyl,[3,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .66¼- —
55 gals., c.l., divd...gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .43¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., divd..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., divd..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —

Methyl (see Methanol).

Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).

Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50

Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .65

Propyl, normal, dm. wks..gal. .67 - .70

Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N.Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —

Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72

Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —

Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .70 - .85

Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.00

Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).

Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80

Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.

Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .69 - .81

Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54

Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —

Alphanaphthylamine, bbls....lb. .52 - —

Alphaterpineol, denat., grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight, lb. .17 - —

Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10

Althea root, bls.....lb. .68 - .76

Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —

• OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling ½c. per pound higher.

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)

[4]—General Preference Order (M order)

[5]—Conservation Order (M order)

[6]—Allocation

Alum, potash, gran., bbls., wks., 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls. lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00

Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd. lb. .09½ - .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .06½ - .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works. lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0310 - —
bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0340 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
bbls., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .17¾ - —
contract, wks. lb. .16¾ - —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms. lb. .20¾ - —
contract, wks. lb. .19¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .78 - —
contract, wks. lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms. lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contract. lb. .24½ - —
Palmitate, precip., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms. lb. .15½ - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
paste, lining, extra fine, dms., ship't pt. lb. .52 - .57½
ink, dms., ship't pt. lb. .66½ - .72½
standard, dms., ship't pt., lb. .83½ - .89¼
powder, lining, extra fine, dms., ship't pt. lb. .88½ - .94½
litho, dms., same basis. lb. .52½ - .58¾
standard, dms., ship't pt., lb. .54½ - .61
rubber comp., dms., ship't pt., lb. .39½ - .41½
unpolished, stand., dms., ship't pt. lb. .31½ - .37½
varnish, stand., dms., ship't pt. lb. .39¼ - .41½
Ambergris, gray, tins. oz. 17.00 - 18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., wks. lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms. lb. 4.00 - —
bots. lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cyls., works, frt. equal. ton. 90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works. lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls. lb. .06 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys. lb. .05¼ - —
dms., c.l. lb. .02¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .02½ - —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp, frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms. lb. .0539 - .0614
Bichromate, bbls. lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .1080 - —
powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .1130 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls. lb. .31 - .35
dms. lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms. lb. .08½ - .09¼
cns. lb. .14¾ - .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, salt)
USP, gran., bbls., fib, dms., kgs. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots. lb. 3.71 - —
jars lb. 3.85 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. 12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs. lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, bgs., Ft. Robinson, Ontario. ton. 47.65 - 48.05
tech., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 8.50
bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs. lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs. lb. .25½ - .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs. lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls. lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08¾
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms. lb. .34 - —
paste dms. lb. .08½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., wks. lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[3,6] dms., bulk, inland producing areas. ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic Coast ports. ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
red, 48%, cbys., works. lb. .08 - —
dms., works. lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works. lb. .08 - —
dms., works. lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms. lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls. lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - .17½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .14½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Amyl chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
tanks, works. lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .102 - —
tanks, works. lb. .08¼ - —
Nitrite, USP, bots. lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., wks. lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works. lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots. lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works. lb. .32½ - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
tanks, works. lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works. lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
Anethol, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls. lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Aniline oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .10¼ - —
Salt, dms., works. lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs. lb. .30 - .30½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .38 - .38¾
Star lb. .49½ - .50
Syrian, bgs. lb. .25½ - .29
Turkish, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Anisic aldehyde, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto[6] paste, bxs. lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works. lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal,[2,4] bulk, c.l., works. lb. .14½ - —
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs. lb. .18½ - —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs. lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15½ - —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River. lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17½ - —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton. lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots., oz. 23.20 - 23.70
Archil extract, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .23 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots. oz. 11.25 - 11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 62.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity. 52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Root, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
bbls. lb. .10½ - .11
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l. lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.58 - —
jars lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. lb. .52 - .53
bots. lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾ - —
Asafetida, cs. lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs. lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis. ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis. ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis. ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis. ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis. ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis. ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis. ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis. ton. 13.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. .05½ - .12
process form, bgs., wks. lb. .05¾ - .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines. ton. 30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J. lb. .10½ - —
California, dms., c.l. ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., c.l., refinery, N.J. or Ill. lb. .11 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F, fusing point, bgs., mines. ton. 32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis. ton. 25.50 - —
brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis. ton. 30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis. ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis. ton. 25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines. ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., Texas, refinery. ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery. ton. 21.00 - 23.00
tanks, refinery. ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz. 15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots. oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms. lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs. lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton. 77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd., ton. 87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Md., New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Barium dioxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works. lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks. lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, c.l., 1 ton up. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots. lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .09¼ - .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis. ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags., c.l., St. Louis. ton. 25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines. ton. 18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines. ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines. ton. 7.00 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works. ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms. lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] 90%, dms., works. gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal. gal. .13 - —
W. Coast, works. gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works. lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns. lb. .59 Nom.
dms. lb. .53 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots. lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots. lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidin acetone, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. 22.50 - 38.50
Hydrochloride, cns. lb. 22.50 - 38.50
Sulphate, cns. lb. 22.50 - 38.50
Berberis root, bls. lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib, dms., works. lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs., works. lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots. lb. 2.00 - —
jars lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots. lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots. lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots. lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots. lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs. lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots. lb. 3.31 - —
fib. dms. lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns. lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms. lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns. lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots. lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms. lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots. lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms. lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns. lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots. lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms. lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots. lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.40 - —
cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East. lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .08½ - —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½ - —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11½ - —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.
Carbon,[6] beads, comp., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03550 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .07½ - —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03625 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse. lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .08½ - —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .13½ - —
3, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .15¼ - —
4, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .17½ - —
5, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
7, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .38½ - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .0434 - —
Vine, A, bbls. lb. .04½ - .05
B, bbls. lb. .05¾ - —
kegs lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls. lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls. lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bbls., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks., ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs. unit-ton. 4.95 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.38 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago. lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots, Chicago. lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[3] genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
potash, C.P., bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis. lb. 3.15 - —
* Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis. lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic. lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic lb. 3.50 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .27
job, grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .13
reg., grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls., lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls. lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.93 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis. lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis, lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices, ¼c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefiag root, bls. lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs. lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago. ton. 37.50 - 65.00
junk, bulk, same basis. ton. 31.00 - —
meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton. 37.50 - —
Chicago, works. ton. 39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works. ton. 47.00 - —
Chicago works. ton. 51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks. ton. 38.50 - —
Chicago works. ton. 37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls. lb. .70 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld. ton. 41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld. ton. 50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld. ton. 60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .11½ - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis. lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP. bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis. lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms, same basis. lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works. lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .02½ - —
Sap, crystals, works. lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works. lb. .03¾ - .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235 - —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08¾ - .10¾
raw, American, bbls., wks. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., wks., lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works, lb. .03¾ - —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .04¾ - —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y., lb. .04¾ - —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans, lb. .05¼ - —
Kansas City. lb. .05¾ - —
Minneapolis lb. .0535 - —
Pittsburgh lb. .05 - —
bbls., ex car, Los Angeles, lb. .03¾ - —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle. lb. .05½ - —
ex whse. Los Angeles. lb. .05¾ - —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle. lb. .03¾ - —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works., lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns. oz. .35 - —
sulphate, 100 oz. cns. oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls. lb. .85 - .90

OPD—5-31-1943

Look us up!

STOP IN TO SEE US at the "War Problem Conference," National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Inc., Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio, June 7th and 8th. We will be glad to discuss specifications, availability and prices on . . .

Shell Petroleum Base Oils for Insecticides

Dispersol
Regular Base #1
#40 Base Oil

Shell Petroleum Aromatic Solvents

TN25 Solvent
TS28 Solvent
E407 Solvent

Shell Petroleum Cresylic Acid

Grade 4020A
Grade 9035A

SHELL

Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .08 - .08¼
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[1,6] norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1240- .1575
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1225- .1675
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1115- .1475
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[6] dms., frt. alld E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½- .21½
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cans., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow)
Metal,[1,6] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.83
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dma., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07½- .08¼
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. .ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd...ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .58
ons.....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Mandelate, dense, dm.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works...ton.75.00 - —
food grade, 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .12
dms.....lb. .12½- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. pap. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.46.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
luminous, tins, works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.....lb. .49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 2.96
bots.....lb. 3.08 - 3.12
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .85 - .90
slabs, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .43½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .54
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .68 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .83 - —
Monobromate, dms.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba, bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Cansicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .75 - .76
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .55 - .56
natural, bgs.....lb. .50 - .52
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
98%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .225- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .235- —
tanks, works.....lb. .215- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] Zone 1, 52¾-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld., gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52¾-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52¼-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l.....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.....1.07 - —
l.c.l.....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.H., N.J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.: 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.46 - 1.50
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .96 - .98
Ceylon, cs.....lb. .95 - .97
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .29 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't pts.. lb. .21 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .21¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .21¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .22½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis. lb. .23¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .23¼- —
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken.....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bskts.....lb. .23 - .26
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] guaranteed 5½% ammon., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.19.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
French.....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.. lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb. .60 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Va., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.35.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Penn.....ton.34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 90.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 90.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .92 - .98
dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works. lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,6] liquid, cyls., c.l..lb. .05¼- —
contracts.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex-whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.03 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[2] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13⅛*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13⅛*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13¼*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13¼*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13¼*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls....lb. .62½ Nom.
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[2] cns., dms., jars..lb. .98 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .20 - .20½
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .29 - .30
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..lb. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls...lb. .15 - —
1%, cobalt oxide, bbls...lb. .15 - —
2%, cobalt oxide, bbls...lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls..lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .38½- —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs..lb. 1.00 - —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.38.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - — smaller containers, dlvd.. lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls...lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¾- .24
crystals, bbls.....lb. .12 - .14¾
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,6,8] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19½- .28¼
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7.200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, wks.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs..lb. .11½ Nom.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Cornsugar, tanners', shipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Cornsyrup, 42°, bbls., c.l..100 lbs. 3.69 - —
43°, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.39 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.34 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Cottonseed hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 8%, S. E. mills.....ton.38.60 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib. 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .58 - —
kgs.....lb. .58½- —
Creosote, beechwood, bots....lb. 1.04 - —
cbys., dms.....lb. .85 - —
Carbonate, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Coaltar solut., tanks, wks.gal. .141 - —
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .69 - .77
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .15½- —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .18 - .18½
Pine, dms.....gal. .28 - —
Cresol,[6] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 97% 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R...lb. .08½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cube root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15¼- .15⅝
Cyanamide,[1,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
gran., fertilizer mixing grade, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont.....unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyanide-chloride mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
slabs, dms.....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms.....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .26 - .33
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Degras,[1,2] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[2,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls..lb. .35 - —

4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.

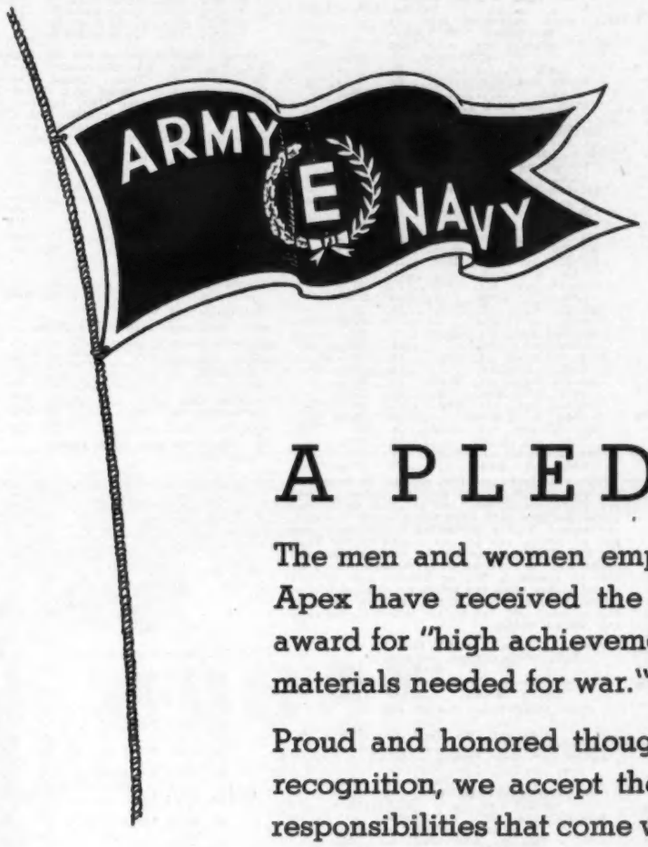
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., Chi., 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dma., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Import., Algerian, bgs., c.l.ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f. lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l.....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate,[6] cns., works.....lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2000- .2070
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2050- .2120
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1900- .1970
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61 - —
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
tanks.....lb. .14 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l.....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks.....lb. .2020- .2250
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamine ethanol,[6] l.c.l. dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22½- .24½
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .45 - .46
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2020- .2050
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dma., c.l., dlvd.lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —

Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., tons, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks.....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .55 - .58
tanks.....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .43 - .45
cns.....lb. .48 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi,[6] bgs.....ton.80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
dom., bls.....lb. .36 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls..lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns...lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.13.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns. lb.13.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 2, cns...lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns. lb.12.55 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.13.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.13.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
fellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
280 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet R.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .69 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .67
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azerin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 8.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble) lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1086 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
240 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.80 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.80 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
231 Bismarck brown G....lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - .62
796 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Red:—
79 Popceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartarzin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
800 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.2b - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echimacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
imported .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .18 - .19
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins, oz. .95 - 1.45
syth., USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —



A PLEDGE

The men and women employees of Ohio-Apex have received the Army-Navy "E" award for "high achievement in producing materials needed for war."

Proud and honored though we are by this recognition, we accept the new and grave responsibilities that come with it—the need not only to maintain but to increase our production effort.

To this end, WE PLEDGE the entire facilities of our plant and the untiring energies of our personnel until Victory is Won!

OHIO-APEX, INC.

Manufacturers of

Plasticizers and Chemicals

NITRO, WEST VIRGINIA

OHIO APEX INC. NITRO, W. VA. PLASTICIZERS & CHEMICALS

For inorganic phosphorus products, represented by Joseph Turner & Co., Ridgefield, N.J.
For plasticizers, represented in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut by Stoney-Mueller, Inc., Lyndhurst, N.J.

Epsom salt, USP, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.....lb. .08 - .09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices.
Sulphate, 1-gram vials.....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Ether (see Amyl, ether).
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs., lb. .95 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 810-lb. dm., lb. .11 - —
27-lb. dms.....lb. .15½ - .16
USP, anaesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½ - —
tanks.....lb. .12½ - —
Ethyl acetate,[2] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1200
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12¼- .13½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¾
NF, 190-lb. dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots. .....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms.....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- .90
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Ethylcellulose,[4] sta., pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylene, dichloride,[5] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, same basis, E. of Rockies..lb. .0743- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol[6] dms., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
tanks.....lb. .14½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20¼
tanks, works.....lb. .15¼- —
Vanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more...lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennelseed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .0985- .1020
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white,[8] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bls.....gal. 2.25 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] meal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton.72.50 - —
60% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Scrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 98-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton.33.00 - —
bgs.,e c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.36.20 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines.. net-ton.25.00 -25.00
No. 2 lump or washed gravel, 85.5%, c.l., f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines, or barge delivery, Ohio River landings....ton.25.00 -26.00
Formaldehyde,[1,9,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
Formaldehyde, tanks .....lb. .04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton. 8.50 -16.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
imp., c.l., bgs.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .68 - .80
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., wks...gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., incl., dlvd....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic, crystl., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. No prices
plantation, cases.....lb. No prices.
cubes, Singapore, cases.....lb. .30 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70-octane, unleaded, tanks, ex tax..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane, ex tax...gal. .092 - —
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks..gal. .075 - —
Gulf Coast, U.S. motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, ex tax..gal. .05½- .05¾
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¼- .07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, gal. .05½- .06
natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks..gal. .02¾- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .49 - .51
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .28 - .29
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Ginseng root, wild South, cs...lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
5 tons or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
30/50, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
hide,[1] 100-121 jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26¼- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27¼- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 2½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less car lot prices are 1c. per pound higher than car lot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in carload lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for glue in lots wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.

Glycerin,[1,9] Zones A and C, C.P.,* (B.P., 98%), drums, car lots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
less car lots, dlvd...lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18¼- —
C.P.* (USP 95%), drums, car lots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less car lots, dlvd...lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .18 - —
dynamite,* high gravity, yellow, distilled, dms., car lots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less car lots, dlvd...lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .18 - —
saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
less car lots, dlvd...lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12¼- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture. lb. .13¾- —
less car lots, same basis. lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., car lots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
less car lots, dlvd...lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.
Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col.; east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.
Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamath; Nev., Aris., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.
Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

*Note.—Sales of glycerin to U. S. government are at prices 1c. below the above prices on C.P., and dynamite glycerin.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms. .....lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks.
Chloride, acid, brown, bots.oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots. .....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 4.95 - 5.05
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.20 - 5.35
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Graphite,[1,6] flake (cryst.) 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
Graphite, flake (cryst.), 80% passable through 50-mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74% carbon, same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,3] house, loose.....lb. .06¾- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works, lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis...lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10% bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks. lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works...lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works...lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
strained, cs. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Wood, bls. .....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fb. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Gum, ammoniac, tears, cs....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls.....lb. .26 - .28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .55¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .56¼- .56¾
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21¾- .21¾
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - .16¼
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- .14½
34, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09½- .09¾
35, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- .16½
36, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .13¼
37, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- .14½
38, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .12¾
39, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- .11¼
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- .08½
41, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- .12¼
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .14¾- .14¾
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12¼- .13¼
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .11½- .11¾
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15¼- .15¾
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .10½- —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis, lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
Pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse., c.l..lb. .17¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore Rasak, bold, bgs., ex dock or port whse..lb. .22¾- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05¼- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .11¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bsks., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —

Gum, copal, Manila:—
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse. entry point, c.l., lb. .06¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bsks., ex dock or port whse..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale nubs, WCE, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .08¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse. lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19¼- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .95¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .81¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .84¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l...lb. .80¾- —
2, same basis.....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis.....lb. .23¼- —
dust, bgs., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
seeds, cs., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or port whse. entry port.....lb. .06¾- —
Ester,[1] ordinary, dms., c.l., dlvd. N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., or St. Louis, Mo.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis..lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis, lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.65 - —
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11¼- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).
Red gum (see Gum, accroides).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock or port whse..lb. .07½- —
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] rnd gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock or port whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.35 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va. .....ton. 9.00 - —

Gypsum, Terra Alba, dom., paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla. ton 12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y. ton 12.00 -

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls. lb. .82 - .83
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1 lb. .54 - —
No. 2 lb. .50 - —
No. 3 lb. .28 - —
No. 4 lb. .24 - —
No. 5 lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1 lb. .14½- —
No. 2 lb. .12½- —
No. 3 lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works lb. No stocks
tanks, works lb. No stocks
Hempseed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Henbane leaves, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Henbane leaves, bbls. lb. 1.40 - 1.75
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .23 - .24
Heptane,[1] 68°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3 gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3 gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3 lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3 gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipment, same basis lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipment, same basis lb. .33 - —
fib. ctns., same basis lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3 gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3 gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3 gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz. lots, bots. oz. 37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago unit 4.35 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls. lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs. oz. 20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs. oz. 20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs. oz. 20.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. .30 - —
fib. ctns., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .05¾- .06
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal lb. .16 - .18¼
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 6.25 - 7.50
dms., extra, ret'able, divd. lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz. 20.00 -27.50
Hydrobromide, bots. oz. 20.00 -27.50
Sulphate, bots. oz. 20.00 -27.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1 lb. .42 - —
No. 2 lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1 lb. .34 - —
No. 2 lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls. lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Icthammol, N.F., bots. lb. 4.17 - 4.27
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls. lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls. lb. .74½- .95
Indium metal oz. 12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.10 - —
25-lb. bots., jars lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs. lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs. lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls. lb. 20 - 23
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls. lb. 32 - 33
prime bleached, bls. lb. 38 - 50
powd. lb. 52 - 58
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys. lb. .17 - —
50 lbs., djns. lb. .18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., divd. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald. lb. .06 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald. lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls. lb. .07½- —
kegs lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald. lb. .06¾- .07½
djns lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns. lb. .84 - .87
scales lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.30 - 2.39
100-lb. lots lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.18 - 3.53
syrup, cbys. lb. .39 - .40
bots. lb. .53 - .59
Nitrate, red, tech., dms. lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs. lb. .47 - .49
cns. lb. .52 - —
pearls, cns. lb. .82 - —
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs. lb. .54 - —
25 lbs. lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs. lb. .59 - —
25 lbs. lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns. lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns. lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 99% lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls. lb. .03½- .06
dms., 100 lbs. lb. .03 - —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .22 - —
200-lb. lots lb. .25 - —
pearls, dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .22 - —
200-lb. lots lb. .25 - —
scales, dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls. lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs. lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls. lb. .23½- —
dms. lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works lb. .0860- —
tanks, works lb. .0700- —
Propionate, dms., works lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, single 50-lb. dm., works, gal. .45 - —
single 10-gal. dm., works gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
Isopropyl alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. lb. .06½- —
tanks lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works lb. .85 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .52 - .58
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns. lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .45 - .55

K

Kamala, tins lb. .39 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls lb. .23 - .34
Kerosene[1] at refinery:
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk tank gal. .04¾- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks gal. .071 - —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk gal. .04¾- .04¾
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tank gal. .04½- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks gal. .07 - .07¾
46 w.w., tanks gal. .06¾- .069½
47 w.w., tanks gal. .06¾- .070
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .10 - .15

L

Lady slipper root, bls. lb. .50 - .90
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] city, trcs. 100 lbs. 13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs. 100 lbs. 13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls. lb. .25 - .28
Leaves, Greek, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Cyprus, bls. lb. .30 - .31
Portuguese, bls. lb. .12½- .16½
Spanish lb. .32 - .35
Lavender flowers, ord., bls. lb. .70 - .75
medium, bls. lb. .80 - .85
select, bls. lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[3] white, broken, bbls. lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls. lb. .12½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .13½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l. lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l. lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l. lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l. lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l. lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l. lb. .11½- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l. lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l. lb. .18½- .23½
standard, ¼-lb. ctns., c.l. lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column represents maximum prices set up by OPA to manufacturers or distributors; outside column to all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, ob- divd, E. lb. .07½- —
divd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots. lb. 2.80 - —
jars lb. 2.90 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls. lb. .22½- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 1 to 5-ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .21¼- —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .12½- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .23 - —
Oleate, bbls. lb. .17¾- —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¼- —
Other points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .10 - —
other points lb. .09¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc. lb. .10¾- —
other points lb. .10 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¼- —
other points lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc. lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .10½- —
other points lb. .09¾- —

SPOT DELIVERIES

BORAX

Sodium Benzoate
Formic Acid
Potassium Metabisulfite
Sodium Sulfite
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

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On all Heavy and Fine Chemicals

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420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Lead, red, dry, 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, divd. Ala.
lb. .10¾ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc. lb. .10¾ - —
other points lb. .10¼ - —
95%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¾ - —
other points lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc. lb. .10¼ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .10¾ - —
Colo., etc. lb. .10½ - —
other points lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc. lb. .10½ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .11¼ - —
Colo., etc. lb. .11 - —
other points lb. .10¼ - —
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs. lb. .14 - —
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l., lb. .10 - .12
pals, bbls., c.l. lb. .12 - .14
6%, bbls., c.l. lb. .09½ - .10½
l.c.l. lb. .10¾ - —
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons lb. .07¾ - —
smaller lots lb. .07¾ - —
Stearate, bbls. lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld. lb. .11½ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse. lb. .11¼ - —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse. lb. .11¾ - —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .06½ - —
other points lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc. lb. .06¾ - —
other points lb. .06¼ - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc. lb. .07¼ - —
other points lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc. lb. .08 - —
other points lb. .07¼ - —
in oil, consumers, 100-lb. kgs. lb. .13¾ - —
dealers, 100-lb. kgs. lb. .11¾ - —
painters, 100-lb. kgs. lb. .13¾ - —

Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.

Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l. lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .29 - .43
tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. lb. .26½ - .37½
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l. lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .41 - .55
Lemon peel, bls. lb. .33 - .44
Licorice extract, mass, cns. lb. .35 - .72
powd., bbls. lb. .60 - .66
root, natural, Indian, bls. lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls. lb. .12 - .13
Russian, bls. lb. .08½ - .09
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass. ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 8.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal. ton. 13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va. ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal. ton. 13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn. ton. 10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J. ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky. ton. 14.50 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D. ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal. ton. 16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J. ton. 9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.50 - —
Lime-magnesia-nitrogen 20.5% N bgs., works. ton. 32.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex. lb. No price
Linalool, cns. lb. 6.75 - 8.25
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 85%, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
90%, cns. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Linseed meal,[1] bulk, f.o.b. crushers' works, Minneapolis, c.l., ton. 40.00 - —
sacked, same basis, c.l. ton. 43.50 - —
pea-size meal and pellets, ton. 45.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash. lb. .06¼ - —
other points lb. .06 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .09¼ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo. lb. .09 - —
Other points lb. .08¼ - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¼ - —
Ariz., etc. lb. .09¾ - —
Colo., etc. lb. .09½ - —
Other points lb. .09 - —
Lithium,[2] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equaid. lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls. lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots. lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l. (20 tons). lb. .0560 - —
smaller lots. lb. .0585 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons). lb. .0585 - —
smaller lots. lb. .0610 - —
ordinary bgs., c.l. (20 tons). lb. .04½ - —
smaller lots. lb. .04½ - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons). lb. .04½ - —
smaller lots. lb. .04¾ - —

Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.

Liverwort, leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls. lb. .35 - .55
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks. oz. 25.50 - 38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls. lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls. lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls. lb. .13 - —
No. 5, bbls. lb. .12½ - —
No. 4, bbls. lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs. lb. .23½ - —
No. 2, bxs. lb. .21½ - —
Lovage root, dom., bls. lb. .50 - .51
imported, bls. lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, NF, tins lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs. lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs. lb. .98 - 1.00
West Indian, cs. lb. .75 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls. lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[2,1] dms. lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works. lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¼ - —
bbls. lb. .07½ - —
kgs. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .07¼ - —
bbls. lb. .08½ - —
kgs. lb. .09¾ - —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¼ - —
bbls. lb. .07¼ - —
kgs. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .07 - —
bbls. lb. .08¼ - —
kgs. lb. .09½ - —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs. lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .08½ - —
kgs. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .09 - —
bbls. lb. .09¼ - —
kgs. lb. .10¾ - —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs. lb. .06¼ - —
bbls. lb. .08½ - —
kgs. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., bgs. lb. .08¾ - —
bbls. lb. .09¼ - —
kgs. lb. .10¼ - —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equaid. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld. including divd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of U. S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., divd. lb. .13 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works., c.l. ton. 82.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works. ton. 89.00 - 42.00
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls. lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms. lb. .30 - —
100-lb. kgs. lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs. lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls. lb. .82 - .85
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works. lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots. lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots. lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, dms. lb. .42 - —
cns., cs. lb. .40 - .42
Magnesite, cal., dom., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif. ton. 58.75 - —
l.c.l., divd. N. Y. ton. 84.00 - 90.00
dead-burned, domf.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash. ton. 22.00 - 40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms. lb. .26½ - —
Arsenate,[2] bgs. lb. .12 - .13½
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls. lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls. lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works. ton. 74.00 - —
84-87%, bbls., 5-tons, works. ton. 77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works. ton. 82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works. ton. 74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ton. 77.00 - —
Dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90%, smaller lots, works. ton. 82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works. ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ton. 74.75 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works. ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots. lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., divd. lb. .32 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs. lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs. lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms., lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls., lb. .22 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls., lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms. lb. .14½ - .15⅛
Manganese, sulphate, anhyd., dms., ton lots, works. lb. .11½ - —
single dms., works. lb. .11½ - —
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs., c.l. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .06¼ - —
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., divd. Bast. ton. 59.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati. ton. 66.50 - —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, c.l. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. lb. .05½ - —
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs. ton. 60.00 - —
Manna flake, large, cs. lb. No stocks
small, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Mannitol,[2] com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .40 - —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works. lb. .85 - —
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points. ton. 12.00 - 20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago. ton. 15.00 - 25.00
Marjoram,[1] Chilean, bls. lb. .49 - .50
Gulf port, due May-June, bls., lb. .41½ - .42
French, bls. lb. .84 - 1.15
Tunisian, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs. lb. 14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs. lb. 13.00 - —
technical, 60-lb. cs. lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots. lb. 6.50 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots. lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots. lb. 2.10 - —
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs. lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails. lb. 1.44 - 1.46
25 lbs. lb. 1.46 - —
50%, pails. lb. 2.00 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots. lb. 3.02 - —
flb. dms. lb. 2.80 - 2.91
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. lots. lb. 4.66 - 4.71
100-lb. flb. dms. lb. 4.80 - —
yellow, 5-lb. bots. lb. 4.76 - 4.81
flb. dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, flb. dms., 50 lbs. or more. lb. 3.35 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. cans. lb. 1.93 - 1.96
dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .12 - —
tanks lb. .10½ - —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (600 leaves), aluminum, 5¼x5¼ in. pkg. 2.50 - —
composition, 5½x5½ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
gold XX, deep, 23K, 5¾x5¾ in. pkg. 15.00 - —
silver, 5¾x5¾ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[2] kgs. lb. .85 - —
Metatoluylenediamine,[2] kgs. lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, E. of Miss. R., dms., c.l. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l. gal. .73 - .76
tanks gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included.
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.

Synthetic,[3,6] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .54½ - —
2, frt. alld. or divd. gal. .36½ - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .38½ - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .40½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd. gal. .37 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .42¼ - —
3, divd., S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd. gal. .53½ - .59½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .33½ - —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, C.P., 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .10½ - .12
W. of Miss. lb. .11½ - .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, divd. E. of Miss. lb. .09½ - —
W. of Miss. lb. .10¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .06 - .09
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07½ - .11
W. of Miss. lb. .07½ - .10½
tanks, E. of Miss. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .29½ - —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis. gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis. gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis. gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis. gal. .63 - —
Zone 3, same basis. gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis. gal. .68 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis. gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis. gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis. gal. .64½ - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, tanks, Zone 1. gal. .43 - —
Zone 2. gal. .44½ - —
Zone 3. gal. .45½ - —
Zone 4. gal. .45½ - —
dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2. gal. .52 - —
Zone 3. gal. .53½ - —
Zone 4. gal. .54½ - —
Methyl acetone, synth., dms., l.c.l., Zone 1. gal. .54¼ - —
Zone 2. gal. .57 - —
Zone 3. gal. .58 - —
Zone 4. gal. .59½ - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots. lb. 2.20 - 2.30
25-lb. lots, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs. lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns. lb. .75 - .80
cyls. lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders. lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl. lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers. lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl. lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers. lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers. lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 30-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bls. lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms. lb. .69 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.15
cns. lb. .37 - .40
Salicylate, dms. lb. .35 - .37
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, c.l. lb. .33 - —
smaller containers, same basis lb. .38 - —
Methylcellulose, specl. vis. (4,000 cps.), flb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works. lb. .70 - —
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), flb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .63 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works. lb. .68 - —
Methylcyclonexane, 99-100%, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works. lb. .32 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works. lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs. lb. 2.60 - —
cns., 5 lbs. lb. 2.85 - —
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works. lb. .18 - .22
solvent, dms., works. lb. .13 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., tech., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms. lb. .09¼ - —
tanks, same terms. lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works. lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .11¼ - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee. ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis. ton. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis. ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 14.00 - —
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis. ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis. ton. 17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ton. 19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works. ton. 27.50 - —
l.c.l. ton. 32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, c.l. ton. 27.50 - —
l.c.l. ton. 32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, c.l. ton. 27.50 - —
l.c.l. ton. 32.50 - —
80 mesh, c.l. ton. 35.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 43.50 - —
wet grd.,[1] paint or lacquer, c.l. lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .05¼ - —
paper, wall, or coated, c.l. lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .05¼ - —
rubber, c.l. lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .05 - —
biotite, c.l. lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¼ - —
1,000-mesh, white, c.l. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¼ - —
1,000-mesh, biotite, c.l. lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¼ - —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E., and in less than carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bulk, and quantity, bbls. lb. .13½ - —
Zone B, same basis. lb. .13¾ - —
spray, roller, Zone A, same basis. lb. .15½ - —
Zone B, same basis. lb. .15¾ - —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, is 1c. less than the above prices on skimmed milk powder as sold to any consumer other than the U. S. Government or any agency thereof. Zone A is all states not included in Zone B. Zone B is Penna., N. Y., Md., Del., N. J., Conn., Mass., R. I., N. H., Vt., Me. and D.C.

whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .29½ - —
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30¼ - —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over. lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls. lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs. lb. .04 - .04½
early fortune, bgs. lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs. lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and V. M. & P. naphtha).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1. gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis. gal. .18½ - —
Area 3, same basis. ton. 20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis. ton. 24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis. ton. 33.30 - —

Note—Area No. 1 is La., Fla., Tex. and Ga. Area No. 2 is N.Y., Penn., Md., Mass. and N.J. Area No. 3 is Ore., Wash. and Cali. Area No. 4 is Id., Utah, Mont., Colo., Wyo., Kan., S.D. and Neb., excluding Grand Island. Area No. 5 is Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis., Minn., Ia., and Grand Island, Neb.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99%, powd. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
trioxide,[2] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works. lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works. lb. .80 - —

Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works...lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gals.....lb. .07 - —
10 gals.....lb. .08 - —
5 gals.....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
ozs., 25 ozs.....oz.10.00 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
ozs., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
ozs., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
ozs., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
ozs., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.45.00 -50.00
synth, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.35 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.80
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, goods, bgs..lb. .17½- .18
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .16½- .16¾
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.70.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls...lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dem. 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .09 - —
80-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
pkgs. (10-cs.), same basis.lb. .09¾- —
(15-cs.), same basis...pkg. .07 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Neroiin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .26 - .26¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100-lb. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .53
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Nicotine[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .708 - —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] bots., 25 to 100 lbs..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
smaller lots.....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16¾
Nikethamide .....lb.18.00 -18.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 20-25, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .36 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .35 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dem., 16% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 2.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .35 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .35 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No prices
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .35½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract,[6] 25% tan., bbls., c. l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .18½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., divd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
seed, bots.....lb.120.00 -140.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .53 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns....lb. 1.25 - 1.28
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.35
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.25 - 5.75
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Oil, bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .55
white, cns.....lb. .50 - .70
dom., tech.....lb. .15 - —
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.11.00 -13.00
rectified, cns.....lb.11.50 -15.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.13.75 -17.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -24.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1600- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1900- —
tanks .....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (46% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
75% (69% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
Oil, cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
technical, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .85 - .86
Celery, bots.....lb.25.00 -30.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .38 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.25.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[6] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -86.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.21.00 -38.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[6] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots.....lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.60
weed, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns.....lb. .96 - 1.00
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.02 - 1.16
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver,[1,6] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
Oil, fishliver, 60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram..... per million units. .16 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.14.00 -18.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.12.00 -20.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.21.00 -24.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
winter, strained, bbls....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. 8.25 -16.00
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 5.25 - 6.75
tech., cns.....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.85
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.70
expressed, Jamaica, cns..lb.11.00 -13.50

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Oil, Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l. lm. .1530- —
10 or more lb. .1550- —
5 to 9 lb. .1590- —
1 to 4 lb. .1610- —
tankcar lb. .1490- —
tankwagon lb. .1510- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 300-600 vis., 2½-4, tanks gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks gal. .07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks, gal. .23½- .28
300 vis., 3, 0-10 pour, tanks gal. .14½- .18
220-280 vis., 2, 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .15 - .17½
8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-620 flash, tanks gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .24
300 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .25 - .26
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns. lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers lb. 15.10 - —
Menhaden,[1,2] crude, tanks, Baltc. lb. .0690- —
ref'd, alkali, dms. lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1270- .1290
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1170 .1190
tanks lb. .1000- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
seed,[3] exp., dms. lb. .12½- —

Oil, Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls., gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls. gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls. gal. 1.60 - —
pure bbls. lb. 1.85 - —
Neroli, bets. lb. 260.00 -275.00
Haitian, dms. lb. 240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Oiticica,[1,6] liquid, dms. lb. .25 - —
solid, dms. lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls. lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bous. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms. gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms. gal. 4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms. gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms. lb. No prices.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
35% (25% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
30% (25% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs. lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - —
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .90
Messina, USP, coppers lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs. lb. 2.40 - 2.55
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y., lb. .0625- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Paraffin,[1] 120° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S. gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour gal. .06 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour gal. .06½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour gal. .06¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy. gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy. gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S. gal. .05¾- —

Oil, patchouli, cns. lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Peanut,[1,6] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .12 - —
refd., edible, dms. lb. .16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.10
import. cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.95
Perilla,[1,6] crude, dms. lb. .2450- —
Haitian, ship't, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Pimento berry, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
leaf, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[6] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal. gal. .23½- —
contracts gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind. gal. .24 - —
Boston, Providence gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .15 - —
Martinez, Cal. gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,6] denat., bulk, c.i.f. N. Y. lb. .1150- —
Red,[6] dms., divd. lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, divd. lb. .13½- —
Rose, natural, coppers oz. 15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.25
dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms. gal. .60 - —
2d rectified, dms. gal. .62 - —
3d rectified, dms. gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots. lb. 7.50 -12.50
Sage, Spanish, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast lb. .0690- —
ref'd, alkali, dms. lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1270- .1290
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1170- .1190
tanks lb. .1000- —

Oil, sassafras, artif., cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
natural, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.40
Savin, cns. lb. 16.00 -25.00
Savory, cns. lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sesame,[1,6] tanks lb. .1490- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .20 - —
tanks, works gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb. 12.75 - —
Soybean,[1,6] cr., tank, mill. lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms. lb. .1290- .1340
tanks lb. .1250- —
refd., varnish, dms. lb. .1380- .1400
tanks lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sperm,[6] bleach, 35°, dms. cb. .1445- —
natural, 45°, dms. lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sunflower,[1,6] tanks lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns. lb. 4.75 - 6.00
South, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works, ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 60.00 -65.00
tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities gal. .30 - .33
tanks gal. .24½- —
rect., USP, bbls. gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.00
white, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Tung,[1,5] dms. lb. .39 - —
tanks lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots. lb. 28.00 -35.00
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms. lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms. lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms., 100-gal. gal. 10.00 - —
25-gal. gal. 12.50 - —
10-gal. gal. 13.50 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., returnable, dms., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l., lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. gal. .50½- .53¼
125/135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l. gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. gal. .60½- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .74
325/345 vis., c.l. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l. gal. .40½- —
5 bbls. gal. .46 - —
145 vis., c.l. gal. .57 - —
5 bbls. gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l. gal. .60½- —
180 vis., 5 bbls. gal. .65¾- —
340 vis., c.l. gal. .72 - —
5 bbls. gal. .77 - —
Russian gal. No prices
Wintergreen, North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 5.50
South, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots. lb. 20.00 -30.00
Manila, bots. lb. 40.00 -45.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls. lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
lumps, same basis ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines ton. 20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines ton. 17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines ton. 15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust ton. 12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb. 12.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb. 13.25 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
smaller lots, cns. lb. 13.50 -13.65
Orange, Lake, Persian,[1] bbls. lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .12⅝- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo. lb. .12½- —
divd. other points lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc. lb. .12⅝- —
Ariz., etc. lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo. lb. .13 - —
Other points lb. .12½- —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Dinitroanilin toner,[1] same basis, lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1] bbls. lb. .31 - —
Toner, bbls. lb. .80 - .105
Orangeflower petals, cs. lb. .45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls. lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
sweet, bls. lb. .17 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, African, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.12 - 1.15
Portuguese, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Verona, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms. lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18¼
Orthocresol, 29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobensene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis lb. .08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis lb. .09 - .10
tanks, same basis lb. .05½- .06¼
Orthodichlorobensene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobensene, dms. lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms. lb. .83 - —

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OIL OF WHITE CEDAR
OIL OF CEDAR LEAF AMERICAN *Exceptionally fine Quality*
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PHENYL ETHYL ALCOHOL
IONONE A.B.
IONONE METHYL
HYDRATROPIC ALDEHYDE
PARA METHYL HYDRATROPIC ALDEHYDE
CYCLAMAL
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Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Orth-toluidin, dms.	lb.	.19	—
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.28	—
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11	—
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	3.50	—
smaller lots, bots., cns.	lb.	3.75	4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	3.65	3.75
Long Beach, Calif., contract.	lb.	3.25	4.00
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.36½	.37
good, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.33	.34
Spanish, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.48½	.49
good, bgs.	lb.	.39	.40
medium, bgs.	lb.	.34	.35
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32	—
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75	1.20
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11	.13
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½	.15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery.	lb.	.04¼	—
124-126 AMP, bbls., same			
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery.	lb.	.05	—
123-125 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0520	—
125-127 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0520	—
128-130 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0560	—
130-132 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0585	—
131-133 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0585	—
133-135 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0615	—
135-137 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0640	—
138-140 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0715	—
143-145 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0810	—
149-151 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.1050	—
Prices in bags 0.40c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.			
Paraformaldehyde,[2] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.23	—
100 to 999 lbs., works.	lb.	.24	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.15	—
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.35	.45
Paranisidine, dms., works.	lb.	.75	—
Paranitroaniliin, kgs., works.	lb.	.45	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.15	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works.	lb.	1.25	1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.48	—
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.21	.27
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	.25
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21	.26
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.10	.11
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.	lb.	.80	—
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.65	.70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	.16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works,	lb.	.20	.25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.,	lb.	.75	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00	—
tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.33½	.35½
less than barrel lots	lb.	.40	—
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00	—
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.50	—
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.11	—
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.19	—
tanks, G.3.	gal.	.07½	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.29	—
10 gal., G.3.	gal.	.55	—
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0665	.0675
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0705	.0715
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	Nom.
Red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.21	.21½
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	.31	.32
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.22½	.23
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.22½	.23
Tanganika, bgs.	lb.	.20½	.21
Peppermint, USP, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Import, bls.	lb.	.96	1.10
Perchlorethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1.	lb.	.0782	.0800
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0832	.0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832	.0850
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0882	.0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0832	.0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932	.0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.0832	.0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932	.0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25	1.30
Petrolatum, USP, amber, fiber dms., non-returnable.	lb.	.03¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
extra amber, c.l.	lb.	.03¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
cream, c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
yellow, soft, c.l.	lb.	.03¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	—
white, lily, c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	—
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	—
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
tech., dark, bbls., returnable, c.l., Group 3.	lb.	.021	—
golden topaz, c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinarian, c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.	bbl.	.93	1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	—
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.32	1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86	1.36
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.75	1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31	3.00
Texas, North, North-Central,	bbl.	1.01	1.25
West	bbl.	.78	1.04
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.18	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
35-60° C., c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
40-75° C., c.l.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55	—
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—			
Arkansas, No. 1.	gal.	.04	—
Nos. 2 and 3.	gal.	.03½	—
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10	1.20
light	bbl.	.90	.95
diesel, tanks.	gal.	.03	.05
Group 3, No. 3.	gal.	.03½	—
No. 5.	bbl.	.85	—
No. 6.	bbl.	.80	.85
Kansas, No. 6.	bbl.	.85	.90
Oklahoma, No. 3.	gal.	.03½	—
No. 6.	bbl.	.90	—
14-16	bbl.	.97	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1.	gal.	.06½	.06¾
No. 2.	gal.	.06¾	.07¼
No. 3.	gal.	.06½	.07¼
36-40 gravity.	gal.	.06½	.06¾
bunker, New York.	bbl.	1.65	—
Philadelphia	bbl.	1.65	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.65	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65	—
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60	—
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.55	—
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.85	—
Port Arthur, Tex.	bbl.	.85	—
Houston, Tex.	bbl.	.85	—
Texas City.	bbl.	.85	—
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:—			
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd., Los Angeles,	gal.	.11	—
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	—
San Francisco.	gal.	.11½	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	—
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, at refinery:—			
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars.	gal.	.07⅞	—
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅞	.07¼
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10½	—
198-290 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼	—
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼	—
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09	—
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.10	—
N. J., tanks.	gal.	.10	—
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06½	—
Gulf Coast, tanks.	gal.	.06½	—
tankwagon, Baltimore, 35-100 gals.	gal.	.13	—
100 gals. or more	gal.	.12	—
Boston	gal.	.12	—
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½	—
Detroit	gal.	.1530	—
Hartford	gal.	.1630	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11	—
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129	—
Providence	gal.	.13	—
Mineral spirits, tankwagon, Rochester.	gal.	.1320	—
St. Louis.	gal.	.1370	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13	—
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.12	—
Petroleum, naphtha, at refinery:—			
East Coast, N. Y., tanukcars.	gal.	.11	—
N. J., tankcars.	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tankcars.	gal.	.07½	—
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars.	gal.	.06¾	—
tankwagon, Boston.	gal.	.13	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380	—
Detroit	gal.	.15	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	—
Newark	gal.	.12	—
New York	gal.	.12	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.126	—
St. Louis.	gal.	.1470	—
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[4] over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.	gal.	.21½	—
No. 2,[4] over 90% arom., same basis.	gal.	.21½	—
No. 3, same basis.	gal.	.22½	—
No. 6,[4] tanks, same basis,	gal.	.228	—
No. 30,[4] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N.J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223	—
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½	—
V.M.&P., at refinery:—			
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11	—
Richmond	gal.	.11¼	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	—
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.10	—
San Francisco.	gal.	.10¼	—
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	—

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Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, at refinery:—
Group 3, tanks....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston....gal. .13 - —
Chicago ....gal. .1350- —
Detroit ....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee ....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis ....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia ....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh ....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks....gal. .07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-53), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .06½- —
Group 3, tanks....gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston ....gal. .12 - —
Chicago ....gal. .13½- —
Detroit ....gal. .1530- —
Milwaukee ....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis ....gal. .1420- —
Newark ....gal. .11 - —
New York....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia ....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh ....gal. .12¼- —
St. Louis....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse ....gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[4] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .85 - —
smaller lots....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrasin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms....lb.12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-80% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis....long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis....long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis....long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis....long ton. 5.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Fla., 77-76% finely ground, M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis....short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short-ton. 3.25 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
Tenn., brown unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l..long ton. 4.30 - —
70%-69% b.p.l. 5% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.80 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.30 - —
refinery ground rock, same basis..short ton. 4.50 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 4.70 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton 4.80 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 5.00 - —
35% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs., lb. .40 - .44
tins, export....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[4] dms....lb. .25 - —
cs. ....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[4] cyls....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works...lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[4] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs....lb. .06 - .06½
Picrotoxin, bots ....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs., Tampa, lb. .25¼ Nom.
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls. ....lb. .68 - .80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots, 100 lbs..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works..lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls....lb. .10 - .11
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, tree bark, bgs...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs....lb. .80 - .86
Poppy flowers, red, bls....lb. .70 - .85
Seed, Canadian, bgs....lb. .42½- .43
Dutch, bgs....lb. .60 - .62
Idaho, bgs....lb. .42½- .43
Indian, white, bgs....lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bgs....lb. .38 - .39
Potash abietate....lb. .06 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns. ....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[5] spot, c.l., cks., bbls., works..lb. .06¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .06¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Potash bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., lbs. lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs....lb. .23 - .32
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .02¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms....lb. .03½- .03½
tanks ....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., ...lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[3,4] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works....lb. .119 - .13
powd., kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .10
exp't., 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .06 Nom.
Chromate,[4,5] bgs....lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls....lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, dms....lb. .34½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works....lb. .53 - —
Fluoride, bbls....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs....lb. 1.60 - —
cns., cbys....lb. 1.65 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs....lb. 2.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. ....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom.,[4] 22%, K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M... unit-ton. .20 - —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis..unit-ton. .21 - —
import, 30% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[4] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports.. unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[4] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[4] kgs., works....lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works....lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms...lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l....100 lbs.16.25 - —
solution, 20° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk, basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95

RIVER OF *Destiny*

In Niagara Falls the river and the land have combined in such a way as to cause wonder and admiration in the hearts of visitors. In a similar way, too, the river of humanity that has poured across our shores in the last three hundred years has combined with the land to shape a nation whose progress holds great fascination for the rest of the world. Today it is seen as a stream of destiny which men of all countries may follow with hope and confidence.

Like Niagara, America generates power as it goes forward. The energy inspired by its success under its free institutions is being transferred to other countries. The promise of safe and sound leadership in world affairs offered by this country is a source of courage to millions of people in lands where oppression rules. For with the natural and human resources of the U. S. A. working and fighting on the side of the oppressed, wherever they are, America is now more than ever before in its history a river of destiny which leads to security and happiness.

We who work within sight and sound of Niagara Falls are devoting every ounce of our energies and facilities to speeding the flow of chemicals for Victory.

CAUSTIC POTASH · CAUSTIC SODA
PARA · CARBONATE OF POTASH
LIQUID CHLORINE

EBG
Niagara ALKALI COMPANY
An Essential Part Of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports. ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- .03¾
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs, ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, O¼, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels in ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms .....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[2] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 8.53 - —
Flowers,[2] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[2] denaturing, dms., wks., gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms., same basis..lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bags., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis....ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works....lb. .10 - —
GRAY, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract,[2] solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .04¼- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4,5] flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask. 191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark.....flask. 192.00 - —
Quicksilver freight $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Quinidine,[5] NF V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] N.F., cns, 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, N.F. IV, 100 ozs. oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.06 - .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surchage invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[5] USP, cns..oz. .51 + .13½*
Surcharge,; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs...lb. .09½ Nom.
dom., dwarf Essex, bgs...lb. .11½- .12
Indian, red, large, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
recleaned, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equald with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis..lb. .90 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis..lb. .95 - —
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (red) are listed under Dyes.
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Red, lacquer, maroon, bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithe toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis, lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., same basis....lb. 1.20 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis, lb. 1.25 - —
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 65% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08¾- .906
Para[2] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .55 -
Red, Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03½- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Red, vermilion, Amer., bbls...lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol,[2] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, bgs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[2] bots.....gram. .53½- .63½
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option, lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 9,800 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .30 - .35

Chemicals FOR THE METAL INDUSTRY

The metal industry is a large consumer of industrial chemicals for cleansing, in processing, for alloys, and many other uses. Quite naturally the metal industry, like many others, look to Stauffer for a dependable source of supply.

Check over Stauffer's long list of industrial chemicals, and when you are next in the market, try Stauffer first.

STAUFFER PRODUCTS

Borax	*Copperas	Sulphur
Boric Acid	Cream of Tartar	Sulphuric Acid
Carbon Bisulphide	Liquid Chlorine	Sulphur Chloride
Carbon Tetrachloride	Silicon Tetrachloride	*Superphosphate
Caustic Soda	Sodium Hydrosulphide	Tartaric Acid
Citric Acid	Stripper, Textile	Tartar Emetic
Commercial Muriatic Acid	*Sulphate of Alumina	Titanium Tetrachloride
Commercial Nitric Acid		

(*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only)

Stauffer

420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
444 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois
624 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

550 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron, O.—Apopka, Fla.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston, Texas

Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Rosin, gum, ex dock:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 3.41 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.09 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.21 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.22 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.42 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.44 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 4.49 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 5.01 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 5.01 - —
Wood, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.84 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

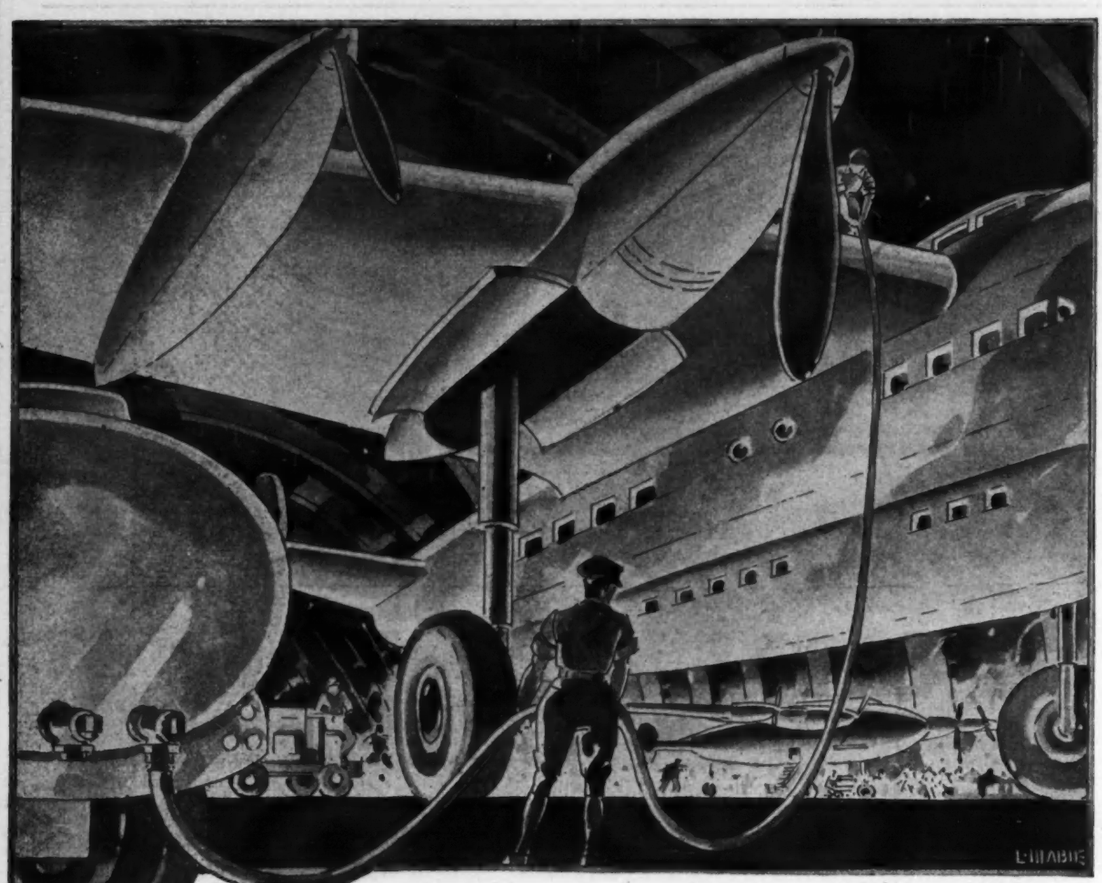
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Spanish, tins.....lb.24.00 -25.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls..lb. .75 - .77
leucophylla, bls., Pacific coast, lb. .58 - .59
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .23 - .29
Greek, bls.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls.....lb. .28½- .29
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .96
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l.....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Savory, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.20
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾ —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .82 - .83
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .26
siftings, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10½- .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .12¼- .12¾
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.lb. .12 - .12½
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs....lb. .48¼- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, Boston., N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100, lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 90 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.31.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, CP., dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .27 - —
10 gals., works.....lb. .32 - —
tech., dms., 55 gals., works.lb. .22 - —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign....oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .306 - .356
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, cns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, cns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .06 - .07
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¾
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 58%, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works...lb. .09 - .10

Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Ida., Mont., Nev., N.M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .14
kgs. .....lb. .12¾- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33°, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —



CHROMATES *prevent* CORROSION

In airplane gas tanks, as in automobile gas tanks, moisture tends to collect and cause corrosion. To prevent this, a capsule or other container filled with a soluble chromate placed in the gas tank, has proved a practical solution to this problem.

Soluble Chromates are similarly used to prevent corrosion in the pontoons and floats of airplanes.

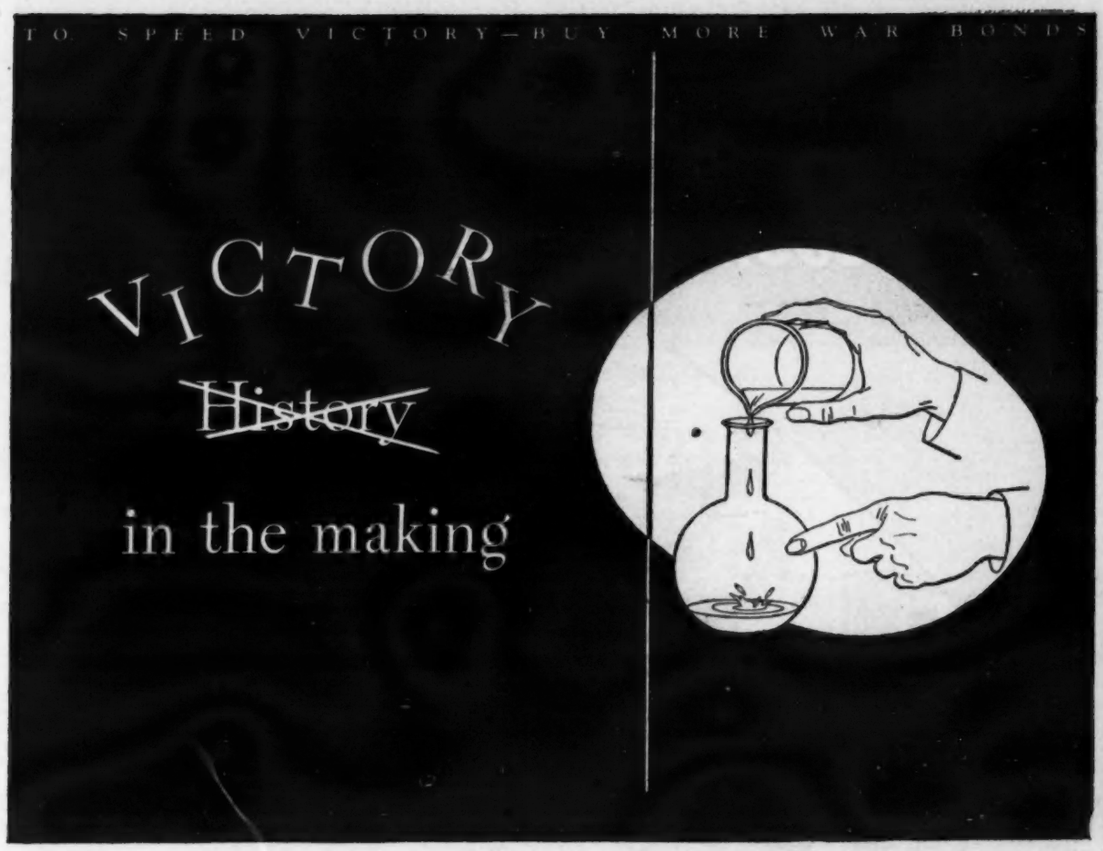
Mutual Chromium Chemicals meet all specifications and are widely used by our government and throughout industry. Shipments are made from either of our complete plants or dealers' warehouses.

Mutual Chemical Co of America

270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Soda, bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs..lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots, wks...lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.96 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works...100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[8,4] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms.....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms.....lb. .24 - .25
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms.....lb. .24½- .29½
Cyanide [6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09¼- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.05
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaniliate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.20
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.35
Molybdate,[4] anhyd., kgs., works lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Hepewell, Va., ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons...100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¾- —
West Coast ports.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.55
flake, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .40 - .41
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. eqald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11¼- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10½
spot.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls., contract, works.....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[8] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald...100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.00
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Soda, sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .34½
Stearnte, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, N.F., dried, powd... bbls. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works...100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works.lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms...lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Soda, sulphoricinoleate, bbls...lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda, hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand. cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha. gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17½- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41% protein, Decatur, Ill., May, bulk..ton.38.25 - —
Southeastern mills, bulk..ton.45.00 Nom.
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17¼- .17¾
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns.oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard rnat, bls.....lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0627- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, tech., 90%, bbls.lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms.....lb. 1.12 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 - 57.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bg... lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .61 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .83 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (See Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.13.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms..lb. 8.50 - —



Truly, in the workings of the great chemical industry in America is being fashioned the very shape of victory. For chemicals are necessary in the making of all types of materials for war . . . a fact which has served to accelerate the whole chemical industry from stern to stem.

Many chemicals are employed in the manufacture of products for war. These chemicals seldom figure in the news. They are the more commonplace bulk chemicals used daily in vast tonnages in the production of glass, rubber, textiles, flour, plastics, paper, soap, steel, oil and chemicals.

Yet, even bulk chemicals must be uniform in purity and texture or the whole process of manufacture in a score of industries is seriously impeded. That's why so many industries have learned to depend on Columbia chemicals. Whether it is soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine, bicarbonate of soda or any one of a dozen other chemicals, these industries have learned that the finished product depends for its quality on the raw materials that go into its processing.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
GRANT BUILDING . . . . . PITTSBURGH, PA.
Chicago • Boston • St. Louis • Pittsburgh • New York
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COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • LIQUID CHLORINE • SODIUM BICARBONATE • SILENE (Hydrated Calcium Silicate) • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
SODA BRIQUETTES • MODIFIED SODAS • CAUSTIC ASH • PHOSFLAKE • CALCENE (Precipitated Calcium Carbonate) • CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
flour, comm'l 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extrn fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., dms., works...lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½

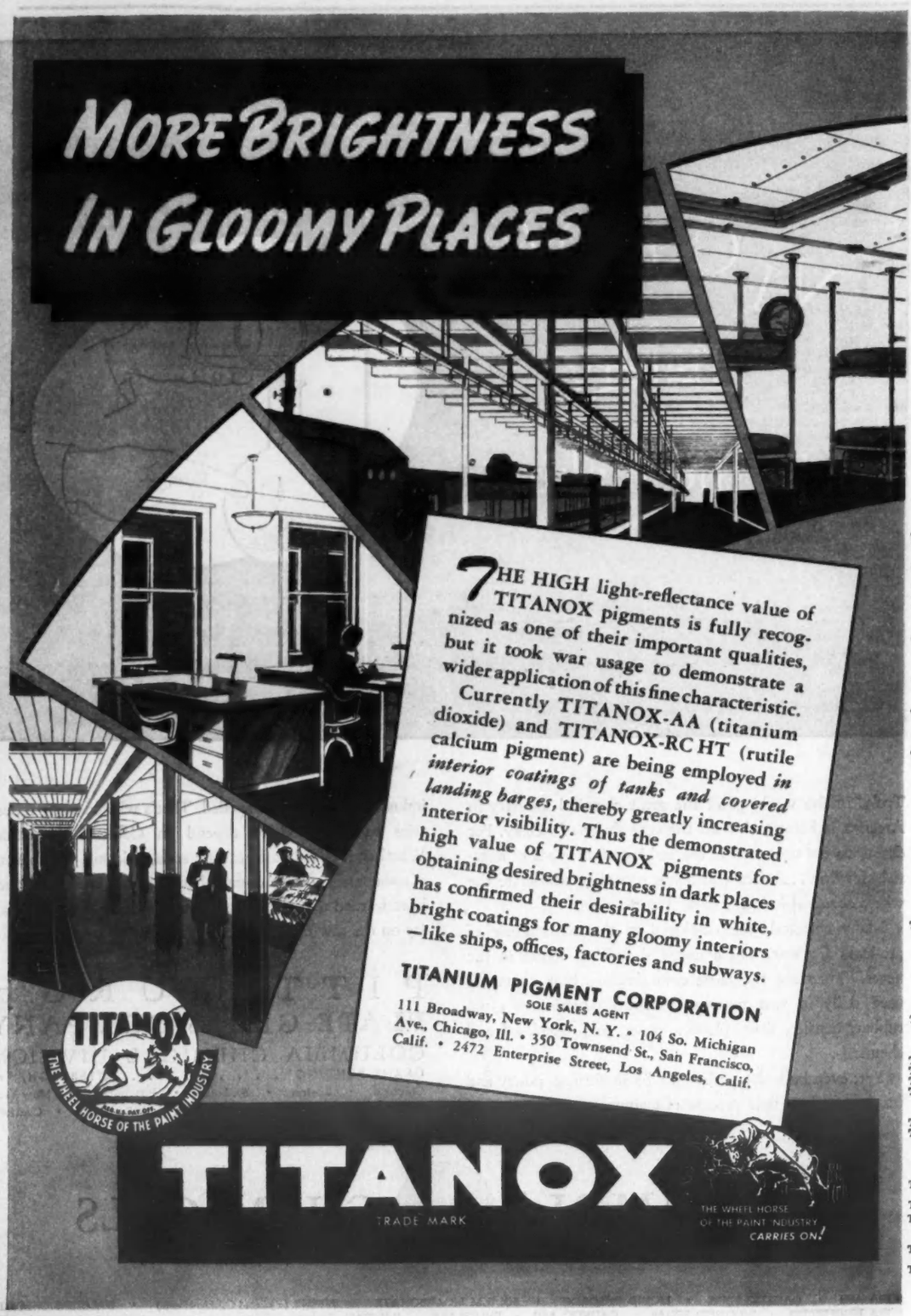
Sulphur, dioxide, liquid, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works.lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls...lp. .08 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. .10½- .11
medium, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Superphosphate,[1] single, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Baito..... unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .52
others .....unit-ton. .55 - .84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $3.98 per ton.
guaranteed 19%, 19%, or 20%, a.p.a., 1½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida .....unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .70 - —
other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00

Talc, grd., dom., Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works...ton.18.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 92-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags, c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
[1]c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works.ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,2] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
sulphonated, 50% (24% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed., 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.10 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.63 - —
fert. grd., 5% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00&.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00&.10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .04½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[4] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works...gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33½- —
Fine, retort, dms., East....gal. .30 - .33
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼-

Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs...lb. .47½- .48
dms. .....lb. .49½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .53½- .55
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms.....lb. .85 - .89
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acet., extra, cns., dms.lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms, works..lb. .06 - .06¼
Tetrachloroethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21¼
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - -
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., cns., 100 grams..gram. .32 - —
smaller lots.....gram. .35 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] French bls.....lb. .60 - 1.62
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .24½- .25½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.98 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,2] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .35
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, divd....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., divd. lb..lb. .16½- —
nonchalking, bgs., l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, divd....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, divd....lb. .15 - .15½
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .63 - 1.25
technical, 55 gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Toluol[4] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29 - —
1° nitration, dms., return..gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brasilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[2] USP XII, 100 oz...oz. .35 - —
25 oz.....oz. .38 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .36 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works....lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms...lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd., lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis, ½c. higher.
c.l., ex whse, Zone 4.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Trichloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., NC, Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[2] CP., cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, divd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.15 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms.....lb. .20 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[2] bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2,5] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .11½ Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock, gal. .76½- .80½
wood, d.d., dms., East...gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks .....gal. .54 - —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TITANOX
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U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pers, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.87.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls.....lb. .92 - .93
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
whole, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Tahiti, white label, tins..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] tins, makers, primary distrib., ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[4] cbys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½ - —
25 c.l.....bot. .45½ - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.42.00 -44.00
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks.....lb. .05½- —
solid, bgs.....lb. .0447½- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14⅛- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15⅛
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13⅝
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24⅜- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25⅝
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16⅛- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16¼- .17⅛
180°-185°, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14⅜- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15⅝
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28⅜- —
smaller lots.....lb. .29 - .29⅝
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns, ton.....lb. .61 - .62
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton, lb. .37⅛ —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.. lb. .44⅜- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .53½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
powdered, 20 mesh, 3c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81½
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75⅝- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76⅝- .85¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73⅛- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76⅝- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77⅝- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candilila)
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. .49¼- .51¾
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .50¾- .61¾
smaller lots.....lb. .51¾- .62¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white)
White pine bark, natural, bls.. lb. .04 - .07½
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
N. C., ship. pts.....lb. .07 - —
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd, bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.. ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 90%%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus, dms., return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —
10°, dms., return., works...gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return., wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —
3°, dms., return., works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs., cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom
Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .034⅝- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0365- —
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa...lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls..lb. .16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthorhiza), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Yohimbine hydrochloride, via. os. 3.00 - 5.7

—Continued on page 41

ZIRCONIUM
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Zirconium Carbide
Zirconium Cyanonitride
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Zirconium Metal
Zirconium Silicate Refractories
Zirconium Silicate Cements
Zirconium Oxide Refractories
Zirconium Oxide Cements

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Directed, 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

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Price Control Leaks

Price control is taking on many of the aspects of prohibition. By and large, in respect of retail prices, especially of foods, it is working about as well as that noble experiment. The main reason is not the same, although there is evidence that law-enforcement officials here and there do not subscribe to the policy—a local magistrate even departed so far from his statutory duty to uphold the law as to discharge a violator of a price ceiling because "everybody's doing it!"

It is clear to any open-minded observer that OPA not only is too soft, as was charged in these columns several weeks ago, but that it also has practically become paralyzed in one leg by reason of its minimal authority in the field of foods. The combination of a prearranged so-called "parity" floor for the "attic" and no roof on the "cellar" makes it impossible to construct a food price structure that has any other than a fancied existence.

The OPA structure appears to be falling apart for lack of policy cohesion among its variety of components. From the look of the disintegrating aggregation it is to be assumed that the same ideologies and practices which hobbled the original administrator in spite of his courage are not helping the present incumbent to escape the natural consequences of his political upbringing.

War control experiences have become old enough and varied enough to show any administrator that it is impossible to get full voluntary compliance with any restrictive order. The history of the Ten Commandments is repeated every day with respect to all "Thou shalt not's." Some motorists will not save gasoline; some dealers will gouge the public; a fair-sized minority in all walks in life will not tell the truth to its own disadvantage. Regulations must be enforced.

Regulations cannot be enforced under any sort of log-rolling system. They will always be ineffective in geometrical proportion to the number and size of the loopholes in them. They cannot be equitable, hence will fall short of practicability, if they provide any exemptions. The OPA philosophy of price-control is constructed in many aspects like an inverted pyramid. It needs redesigning. And more than anything else it needs universal application in construction and undivided allegiance in administration.

—O-P-D—

Another Hidden Tax

One of the worst features of the many-ways-bad situation in respect of price-control is the proposal that subsidies be paid to producers of agricultural foodstuffs in order that these favored folk may not suffer any loss in the rolling back of consumer prices on a variety of foods to the extent of offsetting at least recent contributions by food prices to increases in the cost of living. This proposal is nothing other than a piece of bifurcated charity. On one side will be governmental money for food producers; on the other governmental rebates for buyers of these commodities. A simple arithmetical calculation will show that the latter group will pay in taxes every cent that it is saved by the parternalistic bounty of the government—which it must support.

Humbug has always been superior to honesty as a political policy. The Federal administration, especially in the Department of Agriculture and the overall "bureau of vote-holding," is faced with the necessity of saving its face under certain promises and guaranties made to agricultural groups in the course of the grand partisan readjustment in respect of who is the farmer's friend. There is, of course, a deal of hard-headed reasoning to support the position of agriculture that it should be compensated on a level with manufacturing industry for its part in war production. It is logical that government, having instilled a new economic philosophy in agriculture with its plow-under idea, should have the job of paying agriculture's way out of the mess. But, government, as a group of governing individuals and agencies, never pays for anything, and the cost of reorientating agriculture falls on the same people who had to pay the excess cost of the inadequate supply of foodstuffs resulting from the application of the philosophy of production curtailment—a philosophy which, if followed by those who must again pay its costs, would put them in jail under the antitrust laws.

Subsidies are antagonistic to democratic principles, but they have always flourished in, at least, this democracy—and Jones has paid the freight. Perhaps, it is too much to expect that these torrid times will temper men in authority to a hardness fully resistant to syndical or other favoritism. But, it is not unreasonable to demand that, if they will substitute a subsidy tax on the consumer for a more direct addition to his cost of living, the administrative leaders tell exactly what they are doing and why.

—O-P-D—

Why Pauperization

All sorts and conditions of comment are being heard on all sides to the effect that price-control is far from adequate as a preventive of inflation. Most of such commentators have a very "pale" idea of price-control—as must be on the basis of the ineffectiveness of price-control as the public sees it. Among these many depreciators of the value of price-control as anti-inflation medicine are almost as many selections of a better remedy.

Most of the inflation doctorers suggest some form or another of governmental commandeering of individuals' pocket-money, without distinction between those who now have more than they ever had before, more than their normal needs with reasonable frills require, and those many who are not earning any more today than they got two years ago but are paying more for everything. This failure to temper the tax, or what's-it, to the man without warpay, along with the whole idea of governmental pauperization of the people, "smells funny".

Why should any honest earner be deprived of the spare cash which he may seriously need within the next month? The savings banks have the right idea: they are endeavoring to educate the public in the wisdom of saving by direct purchase of war bonds and by deposits in banks which can in turn buy more bonds. The government gets the benefit; the earner is not pauperized.

—O-P-D—

Soap for the Coffee Cups

All sorts of people in all sorts of positions, business and political—or looking for the latter—are talking much these days about the need for correlation—"coordination" is a "fighting word" in most circles—among governmental agencies—and among business groups. The idea is not new in these columns. It gets more desirable every day. And with its improvement comes the need that business go out to get congressional revision of mistaken objectives in order that the antitrust laws' handicap may be removed.

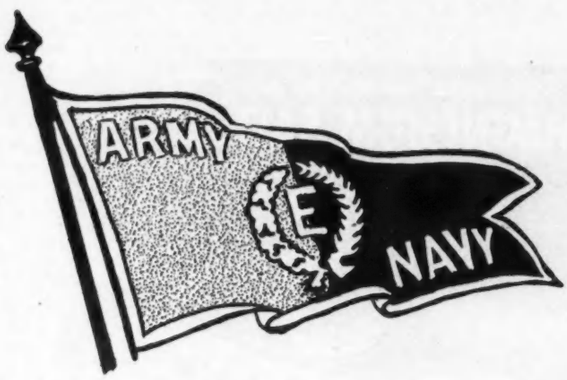
Meanwhile the war control agencies should be required to read the same books of reference and record daily. And the journals of their doings should be made most explicit in detail and data, so that they mean something to everybody who should know what is going on. This knowledge is not alone sadly lacking in many respects between this agency and that; it is also inadequately possessed mutually by the subdivisions of any one agency.

The biggest need of all is that business correlate its information and then correlate the accumulation with government. There is a widely developing lopsidedness in respect of materials, finished goods, and inventories, which will force the closing down of more than a few enterprises by the end of this year if it is not straightened out.

There is, for example, this thing of what is being brought in from Latin America and what is not. Comparisons of coffee and soapstocks have been made here before. It is time to say something again, if only to inquire who is right about the coffee situation, those who say there is a full-size six-months' supply on hand and so the ration quota should be increased, or those who are announcing big advertising campaigns hooked on the theme of making a pound of coffee go farther by buying the kind that stretches.

On the face of things it would seem that the situation points to better balanced business by way of curtailed importation of coffee and bigger bringing in of much needed lauryl oils for soapers.

Presentation of Army-Navy "E" Production Award to the employees of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., by Lt. Col. R. R. Patch, Sn. C.



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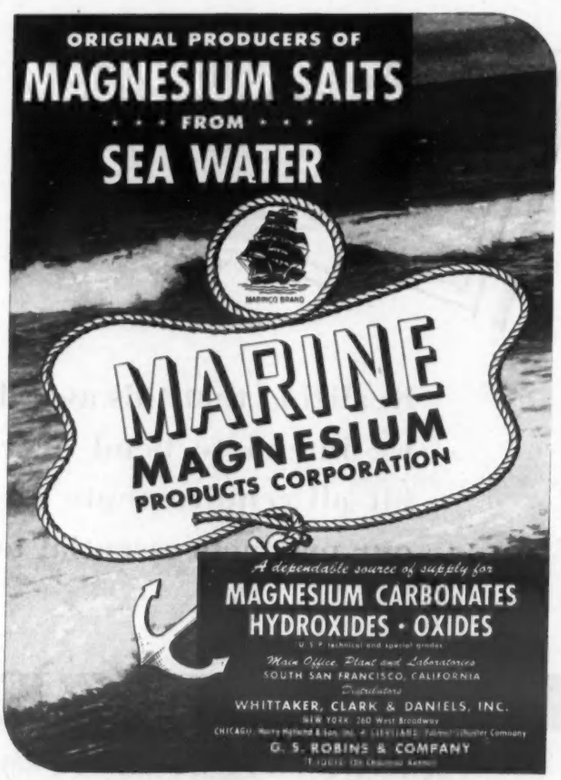

Heavy Chemicals

Sales of Heavy Chemicals Increase for Home and Export—Chlorine Surplus Absorbed—Ammonia Chloride Supply Sufficient To Permit Uses Previously Denied

Buying interest in heavy chemicals continued active last week. While there were definite signs of improved inquiry at the beginning of the month, the close revealed a substantial volume of business passing. Domestic buying was of a steady seasonal character and enough export orders were pumped into the market at the close to reduce spot supplies materially. The situation was rather peculiar and gave the impression in some instances that supplies were short. The pinch was on spot and in most every case was not due to any falling off in production. There is a limit on the amount of warehouse stocks that can be carried in the Metropolitan section and the rush of export orders occasionally exhausts these stocks. Such shortages are usually relieved as soon as shipments can reach here from producing points and do not indicate that output has been reduced.

Improved buying conditions have been established in ammonia chloride. Supplies of this material have been accumulating at producing points for some weeks and allocation permits are now available for all uses previously denied as non-essential. These include flux for galvanizers, fire retardant salts, ceramics, laundry soaps, detergents and cleaning compounds, fire place crystals, tempering salts for ice, adhesives and snuff.

Surplus stocks of chlorine were practically absorbed and the market closed in a much healthier condition. The buying of this chemical was thought to be for war industry although no direct government buying was observed.

Heavy consumption of acetic acid and acetic anhydride is keeping these markets tight. Acetate rayon yarn mills are taking heavy shipments of the latter chemical. No relaxation could be noted in the demand for copper sulphate either for home or export consumption. Calcium chloride closed quietly with no material improvement in buying interest.

War Production Board stated the lead position had eased considerably since first conservation orders were issued and also announced the issuance of Limitation Order M-38 as amended in order to make lead available as a substitute for more critical materials.

Paradichlorobenzene closed in a very tight position. According to reports, allocations of benzol are smaller than a year ago and makers of paradichlorobenzene are experiencing difficulty in making full shipments.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 92.7 in the week ended May 22, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 91.4 in the previous week and 93.5 percent a year ago.

Acetic Anhydride.—Heavy shipments to the acetate rayon yarn mills have kept this market in light supply. The position was tight at the close.

Ammonia Chloride.—Supplies of this material have been accumulating and the government has permitted allocation for all uses previously denied as non-essential.

Arsenic.—Movement was heavy and restricted to allocation orders. Supplies were adequate and the price situation remained firm.

Barium Carbonate.—Market firm with supplies relatively small for immediate shipment. Production smaller in some sections.

Barium Chloride.—Inquiry from leather industry reported active and some business entered for color makers. Market closed firm with offerings limited.

Bleaching Powder.—Supplies ample to meet demand. Consuming inquiry showed some improvement during the past month.

Calcium Chloride.—Buying interest was slow with business confined to moderate dimensions. The season so far has been backward with outlook rather indefinite owing to shortage of manpower for road work.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Amendment of order M-41 by War Production Board has facilitated civilian buying. Miscellaneous demand was active and prices firm.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.0	170.0	170.0	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chlorine.—Consuming interest increased substantially last week. The buying movement was sufficiently heavy to reduce surplus stocks and the market closed in a definitely stronger position. While the purchases appeared to be for war requirements, there was no direct buying from government agencies.

Cobalt.—Moderate importations of this material have been received during the past month but the available supply was limited at the close. Oxide, phosphate and other varieties were moving along seasonal lines with former prices firmly maintained.

Copper Acetate.—Shipments went forward under allocation orders and chloride, carbonate and oxide moved under the same conditions. The market retained a firm position with prices unchanged throughout the list.

Copper Sulphate.—Buying for agricultural wants was active with shipments heavy. A substantial volume of unfilled export orders was also on hand. Producers have the situation well in hand and supplies are ample to meet all requirements.

Phosphorus.—Buyers continued to find this market tight for immediate shipment. Demand of late has been active and producers have experienced little difficulty in disposing of their output.

Potash Caustic.—Slow but steady expansion in demand featured this market throughout the month. The volume of miscellaneous sales last week was satisfactory with prompt shipments commanding the most attention. No alteration in prices took place.

Potash Chlorate.—Shipments continued active throughout month and a steady miscellaneous inquiry was reported at the close. Increased production had no appreciable influence upon prices and the undertone was firm in the late trading.

Potash Perchlorate.—Although a lot of this chemical has been shipped to

Association Meetings:—

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Statler hotel, Cleveland, June 7 and 8.

American Electroplaters Society, Buffalo, N. Y., June 7 to 9.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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military plants, the market has experienced a steady inquiry from the railroads. The position was described as tight at the close.

Soda Ash.—Heavy buying orders for domestic consumption were reported last week. The market was firm with no signs of important accumulations. Producers asserted that output was sufficient to meet requirements.

Soda Caustic. — Export demand showed definite improvement last week and this combined with heavy domestic consumption created a relatively tight condition at the close. There was no shortage of supplies although makers were running to plant capacity to meet requirements.

Soda Chlorate.—Recent allocations satisfied the agricultural demand as well as other miscellaneous wants. Supplies were reported moderate with prices firmly maintained.

Soda Nitrite.—Movement was not unusual in this chemical. Buyers showed some interest in small lots but were not inclined to purchase beyond current requirements.

Acids

Acetic. — Shipments were broad enough to absorb production and there was no indication of surplus stocks. Additional inquiries for nearby shipment were reported for both home and export accounts. Glacial and other high tests commanded the most attention from exporters.

Lactic.—Buyers have shown active interest throughout the month with sales reported for home and export requirements. The market retained a steady tone without quotable price change.

Muriatic.—Heavy withdrawals for government requirements combined with a steady miscellaneous civilian demand have kept this market in a firm condition.

Nitric.—Buyers found the market tight for immediate shipment. Deliveries for lend lease and for military use here were sufficient to prevent any surplus holdings on spot.

Oxalic.—Market did not relax from its recently established firm position. Some producers have sold their output several weeks ahead. July-August shipments were quoted at former prices.

Sulphuric. — Regardless of heavy production, miscellaneous shipments are keeping supplies relately low. Considerable inquiry was reported for battery acid and oleum for home and export. Prices remained unchanged.

Baltimore, May 28.—Although the government has from time to time announced its purpose to put a ceiling on sulphuric acid, this has not actually been done so far, leaving the producers with the restriction that the price to buyers shall not exceed the top returns for March, 1942. Business continues without any new developments of importance, with the output sufficient to meet the government needs and leave some margin for the use of other consumers, such as the manufacturers of fertilizer materials. The labor problem in the plants seems to have been overcome to some extent by the employment of women, and no failure to meet government wants is reported.

Insecticides

Influences of unfavorable weather continued to be reflected in this market. Demand showed slow but persistent expansion, while the actual volume of business was gradually approaching the seasonal average.

Calcium Arsenate. — More interest shown from cotton planters. Department of Agriculture states that hot, dry weather during June and July

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would do much to relieve the threat, by killing the first germation grubs. Growers are urged to be prepared to fight weevils this year, particularly those who suffered losses recently.

Cresols and Cresylic Acid.—Domestic supplies are definitely short. It is asserted that cresylic acid and cresol acid of petroleum origin may be made available and used successfully in disinfectants, cattle dip and agricultural spray oils.

Lead Arsenate.—Supplies are expected to equal those of last year for requirements other than luxury uses, such as shade trees, lawns and ornamentals.

Paradichlorobenzene. — While the government seems confident of a sufficient supply, local stocks continued scarce and the market retained a firm position.

Pyrethrum. — According to recent government advices, supplies have revealed no great shrinkage. So far as agriculture is concerned, the chief difficulty has been that the War Department has been the largest buyer. This material is used extensively in controlling malaria and typhus, consequently the bulk of supplies is reserved for war requirements.

Rotenone.—Food Production Administration and War Production Board through a working committee are investigating appeals for this material and favorable consideration will depend upon the importance of the crop and availability of substitute insecticides.

—O-P-D—

Sal Ammoniac Restrictions Lifted

—*Continued from page 5*

Fluxes for galvanizing and tinning; fire-retarding salts; ceramics; laundry sours; detergents and cleaning compounds; fireplace crystals; tempering salts for ice; adhesives and snuff.

In a letter notifying users of the easing of the restrictions, Edmund Rowland, acting chief of the Nitrogen Unit, expressed thanks for the wholehearted cooperation shown by industry during the period the controls were in force.

—O-P-D—

Penna. Salt Names Prince to Sales Post

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Fred Prince, for the past three years manager of its laundry and dry cleaning division, as manager of sales. He will be in charge of sales of hydrofluoric acid and anhydrous hydrogen fluoride, as well as several of the company's other chemical products, and he will retain jurisdiction over the laundry and dry cleaning division.

Mr. Prince joined the company about three years ago when it purchased the Sterling Products Company, Easton, Pa., of which he was vice-president and sales manager. Charles M. Fehr, formerly chief chemist at the Easton plant, has been transferred to Philadelphia to assist Mr. Prince in the sale and servicing of anhydrous hydrogen fluoride to the oil industry.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Robert Chew, son of John A. Chew, head of John A. Chew, Inc., chemical merchant, this city, has been made a first lieutenant in the Army Field Artillery at Camp Adair, Ore. His brother, Peter Chew, is somewhere in the Middle East with the American Field Service.

Rumford Chemical Works, manufacurer of baking powder and acids, Rumford, R. I., has revised its group program by increasing the group life insurance and hospital expense benefits. The group plan will continue to be underwritten by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

National Cylinder Gas Company, Chicago, has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional plant facilities in Georgia at a cost of approximately $60,000, resulting in an over-all commitment of approximately $150,000.

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide machinery and equipment for a plant in Pennsylvania, at a cost of approximately $65,000.

Pulverized limestone consumption in New Brunswick in 1942 totaled 46,913 tons.

Chemical Salesmen Schedule Golf Outings

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry has scheduled the following golf tournaments:—

June 8, Garden City Country Club, Garden City, N. Y.
July 15, Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y.
August 12, Forest Hills Field Club, Bloomfield, N. J.
September 14, Pomonok Country Club, Flushing, N. Y.

F. J. Reid, of the New York Quinine Company, is chairman of the entertainment committee.

—O-P-D—

India Broadens Chemical Manufacturing Activities

Potassium chlorate, oleic and stearic acids, urea, luminous paints and pigments, and seaming varnish have been added to the list of chemicals now manufactured in India, according to a report by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Ionone, disinfectants of the chlorinated xylenol type, and certain plastics will be produced soon, using processes developed by the council. India is reported to have 400,000,000 to 800,000,000 pounds of salt crust, rich in sodium sulfate available for recovery.

—O-P-D—

Du Pont Perth Amboy Plant to Get 'E' Award

The army-navy "E" production award recently made to the Perth Amboy plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., will be presented at a ceremony in St. Stephen's School auditorium here at 3:30 o'clock on June 3, according to Dr. G. C. Bailey, plant manager. This "E" will be the first awarded under the sponsorship of the Treasury Department.

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Fund Contributions By Chemical Div. Reported

The sum of $50,868 has been contributed, as of May 25, to the Greater New York Fund by members of the Chemicals Division, it has been announced by W. E. Cotter, chairman of that division of the campaign.

Enequist Chemical Promotes Gore, Kurts

Enequist Chemical Company, Brooklyn, of which John Enequist is president, has appointed George C. Gore, associated with the company for seven years, head of its export department, succeeding Fernando Moret who has joined the navy. Harold W. Kurts, who has been with the company for thirteen years, succeeds Mr. Gore as purchasing agent.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Formulary Volume 6 Available

Chemical Publishing Company, 26 Court street, Brooklyn, has released volume 6 of the *Chemical Formulary*, edited by H. Bennett. The volume contains 640 pages.

—O-P-D—

Detinning Plant in Ala.

A detinning plant, to cost $1,500,000 to be located in Birmingham, Ala., has been approved by the Federal government. It will be financed by the government.

HOW
LIQUID CHLORINE
a) Consult with Diamond Technical Service regarding your procedure in using liquid chlorine. You may discover an unsuspected means of extending your liquid chlorine, or achieving greater efficiency in its use.
b) Insist on getting liquid chlorine that is uniform and free from unwanted impurities, and comes to you in containers that best meet your requirements. In this way you can make full use of every ounce of your supply.

deliveries of CRESOL are curtailed . . .

Cresol, widely used in antiseptics, disinfectants and soaps for civilian purposes, is critically needed for the manufacture of similar materials for our armed forces. Like many another coal-tar chemical, for which Barrett is a key source of supply, Cresol is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
CRESOLS
CRESYLIC ACIDS
CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA
HI-FLASH SOLVENT
NAPHTHALENE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
PYRIDINES
TAR ACID OILS
CREOSOTE OIL
CUMAR*
(Paracoumarone-Indene Resin)
RUBBER COMPOUNDING MATERIALS
BARDOL*
HYDROGENATED COAL-TAR CHEMICALS
FLOTATION AGENTS
ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
ARCADIAN* THE AMERICAN NITRATE OF SODA

*Trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

WPB Amends M-103 to Remove Restrictions on Dyestuffs, Organic Pigments Required for Dyeing Used Housefurnishings, Apparel—Certified Colors Exemption Reinstated

The War Production Board has amended order M-103 to permit commercial dyers to get all the dyestuffs and organic pigments required for dyeing used apparel and used housefurnishings without adhering to a quota restriction. This action, which was the most widely discussed topic in the market for coaltar chemicals over the past week, was taken because it was found that the former restrictions resulted in very little conservation of dyestuffs and it was also felt that a conservation of materials will be effected by the amendment, since used clothing and household furnishings are frequently discarded if not redyed.

M-103 as amended also includes an exemption for food, drug and cosmetic colors, which is really a reinstatement of the exemption as it appeared in the original provisions of the order, but was later eliminated. Another exemption contained in the amended version permits unrestricted sales and delivery of any dyestuffs and organic pigments to any person for medicinal, therapeutic, and diagnostic uses and for chemical indicators and bacteriological stains.

Market conditions regarding coaltar chemicals continued on the whole last week to exhibit little change. The government has built up a considerable stockpile of benzol for use in connection with aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber, but this material last week was again very tight, which also is descriptive of conditions concerning most other basic products. This resulted in practically negligible offerings of coaltar acids and intermediates in the open market.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 99.3 percent of capacity, an increase of 0.7 point over the previous week, when the rate was 98.6 percent, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the rate was 100 percent and in the corresponding week of last year it was 99.6 percent, up 0.4 point from the previous week.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Supply situation tight with needs for aviation gasoline and for synthetic rubber heavy. Material under WPB allocation control. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 22 indicate production from that source of 3,809,900 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—Little fluctuation in rate of activity. Supply conditions continue tight. Price schedules show no change. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 15 indicate production from that source of 14,870,900 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—Railroads and utilities continue active purchasers with war needs for material in good volume. Agricultural demand active. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 22 indicate production from that source of 786,500 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Material in tight supply. Price schedules continue unaltered.

Naphthalene.—Heavy demand for refined naphthalene holds market strong. WPB allocations rule on crude transactions. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 22 indicate production from that source of 1,659,100 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—War needs for material in large volume. Lend-lease shipments heavy. Supplies for intermediates continue tight. No alterations in prices. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 22 indicate production from that source of 221,200 pounds of phenol.

Pitch.—No new developments in market. Prices rule unchanged.

Pyridin.—Sulfa drugs and vitamins consuming material in considerable volume. Tone steady.

Solvent, Naphtha.—Position tight. Quotations steady.

Tar Acid Oil.—WPB allocations govern transactions. No movements pricewise.

Toluol.—Needs for war and related uses hold market extremely tight. Heavy movement of material for explosives manufacture. Price situation very firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 22 indicate production from that source of 761,900 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Market for coaltar xylol continues very tight despite thorough cooperation on part of petroleum xylol producers. Fact that xylol is being sought as substitute for other short basic products has resulted in a critical situation. WPB allocations rule. Price structure strong. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 22 indicate production from that source of 172,000 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, May 26.—Benzol is in good tone, and active. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; industrial xylol, 30c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Material in good call. Quotations unaltered.

Cyclohexanol. — Position unaltered. Prices show no change.

Cyclohexanone. — Consumers' requirements at good level. No movements pricewise.

Methylcyclohexanone.—Item in active demand. Prices steady.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Material in tight supply. Prices show no change.

Benzoic, Technical. — Tone strong. New developments lacking.

Broenner's.—Interest fair to good. Price schedules unaltered.

Cleve's. — Call active. No alterations pricewise.

Fumaric. — Supply situation tight. Quotations show no change.

Gamma. — Inquiry fair to good. Prices confirmed.

Laurent's.—Requirements at rather good level. Market tone firm.

Maleic. — New features lacking in tight market.

Malic. — Supply situation remains tight. Interest good. Prices firm.

Picramic.—Short supplies hold undertone strong.

Picric. — Position unaltered. Prices show no change.

Sulphanilic.—Good inquiry against tight supplies. Quotations rule unchanged.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol.—Call continues active. No change pricewise.

Alphanaphthylamine. — New features lacking in strong market. Quotations unaltered.

Anilin.—Item under WPB allocation

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

control. Oil and salts in tight supply. Prices unchanged.

Anthraquinone. — M-103 has been amended by WPB to permit commercial dyers to get all the dyestuffs and organic pigments required for dyeing used apparel and used housefurnishings without adhering to a quota restriction. See coaltar colors.

Benzaldehyde. — Supplies tight. Prices show no change.

Benzidin Base.—Material in active demand. Quotations unaltered.

Benzoyl Chloride. — No change in level of consumers' interest. Quotations same.

Betanaphthol. — Tone firm. Quotations show no change.

Betanaphtholamine. — No change in supply situation. Demand at recent levels. Quotations firm.

Diethylanilin. — No new developments in tight market.

Dimethylanilin. — Material in tight supply. Prices confirmed.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Position remains very tight. Quotations strong.

Dinitrotoluene. — Supplies very short. Tone firm.

Diphenyl. — Consumers showing steady interest. Prices unaltered.

Diphenylamine.—Inquiry good. Supply situation tight. Prices firm.

G Salt. — Requirements in good volume. Quotations steady.

Metanitroanilin. — Supplies limited. Prices strong.

Metaparatoluidin. — Market strong due to tight supplies.

Metaphenylenediamine.—WPB allocations govern transactions. Quotations unaltered.

Metatoluylenediamine. — Material under WPB allocation control. No movements pricewise.

Monochlorobenzene. — Heavy war needs hold market very tight. No alterations in quotations.

Nitrobenzene.—Position tight. Price schedules show no alterations.

Nitronaphthalene. — Demand and supply conditions unaltered. Undertone strong.

Orthocresol.—Material in tight supply. Quotations steady.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol — Supplies short due to tight raw material situation. Prices same.

Orthonitrophenol. — Supplies continue tight. Quotations show no change.

—Continued on page 34

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

Drug Ceilings Still Afar

When OPA officials hinted at the recent meetings of drug manufacturers and proprietary producers that specific price ceilings may be provided for medicines and cosmetics, they had no intention of leaving the impression that these ceilings are something for the immediate future. On the contrary they are a long, long way off.

All the items on a druggist's shelf cannot be ceiled specifically—there are too many of them—so there must be a selection of those to be so treated. This in itself will take a long time and an even longer time will be spent in determining the proper price so that the item will not be given an unfair competitive advantage or disadvantage. What might happen is that a few leaders will be picked out for special regulation as was done in the case of soaps and the others left to fall in a catch-all clause. But nothing is beyond the talking stage yet.

Commerce Offices Useful

Jesse Jones appears on the way to saving at least a few of the regional offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from the effects of the economy axe. Special investigators for the house appropriations committee have found that the offices serve a useful purpose in spite of what the Budget Bureau might say to the contrary.

To save $430,000 annually in the appropriations of the Department of Commerce, the Budget Bureau recommended that each of the regional offices be closed down on the grounds that they were no longer necessary since the businessmen's problems today are related to the war and these can be handled by the regional offices of WPB, OPA, WLB, and other such agencies.

The senate appropriations committee now has the matter under study and is expected to provide sufficient funds to keep a skeleton organization going so that the department won't have to start from scratch after the war in rebuilding its regional contacts.

—O-P-D—

Dyestuff M-Order Restrictions Eased

—Continued from page 7

and it was the unanimous opinion of the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration and the Drug and Cosmetic Branch of WPB as well as the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division that this exemption be reinstated and that unrestricted sales and deliveries of dyestuffs and organic pigments for this purpose be allowed.

Another exemption contained in the amended order permits unrestricted sales and delivery of any dyestuffs and organic pigments to any person for medicinal, therapeutic and diagnostic uses for chemical indicators and bacteriological stains, which involve a negligible amount of dyestuffs.

Unrestricted sales and deliveries of these dyestuffs and organic pigments to or by a retailer will be in packages of eight ounces or less. Any quantities above that can only be purchased or delivered upon the required certification by the purchaser called for by Order M-103.

—O-P-D—

WPB Names Cooper Synthetic Fibre Chief

OPD Washington Bureau

Warren L. Cooper, sr., of Johnson city, Tenn., has been appointed chief of the synthetic fibre section of the Synthetic Textile Branch of the War Production Board, it was announced May 19. Mr. Cooper has been Service Engineer for Tennessee Eastman Corp., since 1931. In his new post he will be in charge of all synthetic fibre production programs.

—O-P-D—

American Creosoting Sues For Kentucky Taxes

Louisville, Ky., May 3, 1943.

A judgment against the American Creosoting Company for back taxes and penalties amounting to $122,886 has been entered in the county court, following a week's hearing on State Revenue Commissioner Ward J. Oates' suit against the firm. Oates charged that the company failed to declare for assessment or to pay taxes on securities, notes and accounts receivable of eight subsidiary companies owned by the company in 1940, 1941 and 1942.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

A salt association, composed of importing agents, has been formed in New Zealand.

W. B. Lawson, Inc., Cleveland, has elected Frank J. Crowley and David L. Cable vicepresidents.

Phthalic anhydride is one of the chemicals newly produced in Canada since the beginning of the war.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company's Belin Plant, Moosic, Pa., has received the Army-Navy "E."

Dr. H. R. Dittmar has been elected chairman of the Delaware section of the American Chemical Society.

Olivine is known to exist in volumes of several hundred million tons in the United States, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Scrap metal dealers supplied 951,027 short tons of nonferrous scrap to consumers during 1942, according to the Bureau of Mines.

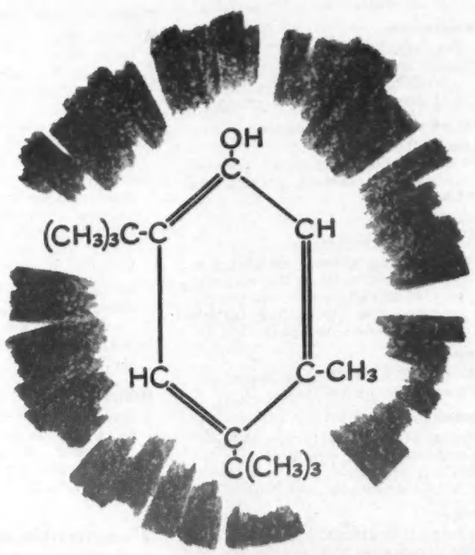
Ciner Chemical & Refining Company, Brooklyn, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Baltimore Chemical Manufacturing Company has been incorporated under Maryland law, with offices in 100 Hollingworths street. The incorporators are Kenneth C. Milford, Jerome B. Cohen and William A. Beery, jr.

Diamond Tanning & Dyeing Company is the firm name under which Edward H. Friedman and Stuart P. Fischer have published an intention to conduct business at 4101 Whiteside avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

Frank H. Griffin, vice-prtsident and technical director of the American Viscose Corporation, has completed twenty-five years of service with the company and was honored last week at a luncheon given at the Hotel DuPont, Wilmington, Del.

KOPPERS D. B. M.



4, 6-Di-tertiary-BUTYL-m-CRESOL

Properties: (*Pure Compound*)

Molecular Weight	220
Melting Point	62.5°C.
Boiling Point:	
At 100 mm. (approximate)	171°C.
Atmospheric (approximate)	285°C.
Specific Gravity at 50/50°F	0.920

State: Light-colored semi-solid, crystalline, mild odor.

Solubility: Practically insoluble in water. Easily soluble in alcohol, benzene, gasoline and carbon tetrachloride. Insoluble in caustic alkali solutions.

Uses: In compounding certain types of synthetic rubber, as a softener and plasticizing agent, and to improve tack. In the manufacture of resins, particularly because of its oil-solubility. It has been suggested for use as an anti-skinning agent for paints and varnishes.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples and prices on this and other coal derivatives, including tar bases, naphthalene, industrial pitches and creosote. —Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KOPPERS

THE INDUSTRY THAT SERVES ALL INDUSTRY

Coal-Gas Industry Byproduct Output: 1942

The production of gas-house coke in the United States in 1942 was 892,552 net tons, according to reports received from producers by the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Statistics on the coal-gas industry in 1942 follows:—

Byproducts	Horizontal retorts	Vertical retorts	Gas ovens	Total
Production:				
Tar, gallons	7,366,756	13,440,106	284,967	21,091,829
Ammonia liquor (NH_3 content), pounds	106,837	1,383,492	.....	1,490,329
Used by producer:				
Tar, gallons	41,665	72,292	.....	113,957
Ammonia liquor (NH_3 content), pounds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sold to other consumers:				
Tar, gallons	6,556,546	13,118,393	317,777	19,987,716
Ammonia liquor (NH_3 content), pounds	133,913	1,372,821	.....	1,506,734
Stocks on January 1, 1943:				
Tar, gallons	2,407,874	1,542,684	90,739	4,041,297
Ammonia liquor (NH_3 content), pounds	7,669	119,758	.....	127,427
Yield of byproducts per ton of coal:*				
Tar, gallons	12.22	15.16	8.81	13.86
Ammonia liquor (NH_3 content), pounds	1.72	3.45	.....	3.22

* Calculated on coal charged at plants actually recovering.

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—Continued from page 33

Orthonitrotoluene. — Raw materials short. Tone firm.

Parachlorophenol.—No new features in strong market.

Paranisidin. — Situation unaltered. Prices unchanged.

Paraphenylenediamine. — Market conditions remain tight. Quotations confirmed.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Supplies easy due to tight glycerin situation. Phthalic is combined with glycerin in the manufacture of alkyd resins. Material continues under WPB allocation and use control. Quotations rule unaltered.

Xylidin.—Market tone strong. New developments lacking.

Coaltar Colors

WPB has just issued an amended order M-103 which permits commercial dyers to get all the dyestuffs and organic pigments required for dyeing used apparel and used housefurnishings without adhering to a quota restriction.

The amended order also includes an exemption for food, drug and cosmetic colors, which is really a reinstatement of the exemption as it appeared in the original provisions of M-103, but was later eliminated. It was the unanimous opinion of the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration and the Drug and Cosmetic Branch of WPB as well as the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division that this exemption be reinstated and that unrestricted sales and deliveries of dyestuffs and organic pigments for this purpose be allowed, since about 50 percent of the appeals received by WPB under this order have been in this category.

The amended order also permits unrestricted sales and delivery of any dyestuffs and organic pigments to any person for medicinal, therapeutic, and diagnostic uses and for chemical indicators and biological stains, which involve a negligible amount of dyestuffs.

—O-P-D—

Dr. Donald Powers Joins Monsanto Merrimac Div.

Dr. Donald H. Powers has joined the staff of Merrimac division of Monsanto Chemical Company as specialist on applications of Monsanto chemicals in the textile industry. Although his headquarters will be in Everett, Dr. Powers will serve as consultant for all Monsanto divisions on textile applications. He has had fourteen years of experience in textile research and production.

—O-P-D—

Cecil H. Coryat, assistant vice-president of Stein, Hall & Co., starches, dextrins, has been reelected president of the Hard Fibres Association.

REPUBLIC AMMONIUM SULPHATE

REPUBLIC STEEL

ALSO

BENZOLS
1° — 2° — 90% - Motor

TOLUOLS
Nitration-Commercial

XYLOLS
3° — 5° — 10° — Commercial

CRUDE NAPHTHALENE • SOLVENT NAPHTHA

Specify Niles Steel Containers for your Packaged Items

REPUBLIC STEEL
CORPORATION
General Offices • Cleveland, Ohio
BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Shipping Points: Cleveland, Ohio • Warren, Ohio • Youngstown, Ohio
Canton, Ohio • Massillon, Ohio • Gadsden, Alabama • Birmingham, Alabama

Industrial Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

850th Instalment ("Where You Can Sell")

Fully protected by copyright

(Parenthetic figures are the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Aluminum Metaphosphate

Ceramic

Suggested as constituent of—
- Chinaware
- Porcelain

Chemical

New chemical available for experimental research

New chemical offering following properties—
- Insoluble in water
- Melting point, above 1,700° C.
- Practically insoluble in acids
- White, crystalline powder

Glass

Suggested as constituent of—
- Glass batches

Calcium Pyrophosphate

Animal Foods

Mineral enrichener for—
- Animal feeds
- Poultry feeds

Source of—
- Calcium
- Phosphorus

Chemical

New chemical available for experimental research

New chemical offering the following properties—
- Density, 36 to 37 pounds per cubic foot
- Insoluble in water
- Melting point, 1,230° C.
- Odorless
- Soluble in acids
- Tasteless
- White, nongritty powder

Food

Mineral enricher for food products

Source of—
- Calcium
- Phosphorus

Pharmaceutical

Suggested for use in compounding and dispensing practice

Source of—
- Calcium
- Phosphorus

Methylamyl Acetate

(Continued from May 24 issue)

Metal Fabricating

Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
- Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
- Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating various products

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
- Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing nitrocellulose

Paper

Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
- Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and for protecting and decorating articles made of paper and pulp

Photographic

Solvents (U.S. 1702151) in making—
- Films from nitrocellulose

Plastics

Solvents (U.S. 1702151) in making—
- Laminated fiber products
- Molded products
- Plastics from nitrocellulose

Resins

Solvent (U.S. 1702151) for—
- Resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions

Rubber

Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
- Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting rubber products

Stone

Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
- Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood

Solvent (U.S. 1702151) in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork
- Plastic compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood

Oiticica Oil

(An oil obtained from the kernels of the fruits of couepia or pleurogyne trees native to various parts of Brazil; in Brazil three forms are obtainable: (1) Condensed crude oil; (2) polimerisado oil (3) de pintura oil; in the U.S.A. the oil is marketed in two forms: (1) Raw oil, produced by the usual methods, which changes, in whole or in part, to a soft, pasty solid mass, when maintained a short time below 25° to 35°C.; (2) liquid oil, produced by a special process employing temperatures higher than usual, which remains permanently liquid under normal storage conditions)

Fats and Oils

Starting point in making—
- Blown oil (said to be comparable with blown linseed oil)
- Fatty acids

Ink

Drying oil in making—
- Printing inks

Linoleum and Oilcloth

Suggested for use in making—
- Linoleum
- Oilcloth

Mechanical

Drying oil used in making—
- Brakeband linings

Miscellaneous

Drying oil used in making waterproofings for —
- Brick
- Cement
- Concrete
- Fabrics
- Leather
- Paper
- Stone

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Adjunct for—
- Tung oil

Drying oil in making—
- Industrial finishes (special resistance)
- Insulating coatings
- Paints, varnishes, and other protective coatings

Producer of—
- Quick-drying finishes
- Regular (flat-type) finishes (by heating with rosin, a copal ester, ester gum, or a synthetic resin)
- Wrinkle finishes

Starting point in making—
- Oiticicates of lead, manganese, or cobalt for use as driers

Substitute for—
- Tung oil

Resins

Plasticizer and reactant in making—
- Synthetic resins used in making closures, food container linings and coatings, insulation

Parabromoacetanilide

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Insecticide

Toxicant (U.S. 2226672) in—
- Insecticidal compositions

Data similar to those above on Uses and Applications of 5167 *Chemicals and Related Industrial Materials in one 665-page book* $10

Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

No Supplies of Hemlock Bark, Oakbark Extracts Available, Factors In Market for Dyestuffs, Textile, Leather Chemicals Inform —Shipments of Chrome Ore and Quebracho Received

The absence of offerings of hemlock bark and oakbark extracts attracted considerable attention in the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals last week. Distribution and use of these extracts have been under the control of the War Production Board through order M-277 since early in February, and factors reported during the past week that no supplies of the two items were available.

Imports of chrome ore and quebracho extract were reported to have been received, but conditions on the whole showed little change. Bichromates continued in very firm position, due to the heavy war and industrial needs for chrome; dyestuffs remained rather active; starches and egg products were again very short; and interest in tanning materials was good against tight supplies.

Announcement by the national research committee of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists of the establishment of a subcommittee on textile finishes brought forth quite a bit of comment in the trade. It is understood that the agenda of the subcommittee will embrace the qualitative and quantitative determination of the newer synthetic finishes to include water repellents and mildew treatments. Membership will be limited to qualified chemists who are experienced in the field of finishes, it is pointed out, and they are to receive the benefit of the information which is derived from the rest of the members only to the extent of their personal contribution to this work.

The Census Bureau announces that, according to preliminary figures, 23,482,702 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on April 30, of which 22,893,630 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 22,925,194 in the previous month and 23,102,176 in April, 1942. The average weekly hours of operation for wool machinery during the March period as compared with the February period shows an increase of 0.3 percent for woolen and worsted looms, 1.9 percent for wool carpet and rug looms, 1.8 percent for woolen spinning spindles, 0.6 percent for wosted combs, and a decrease of 0.1 percent for worsted spinning spindles. Average consumption of apparel class raw wool in March amounted to 12,691,000 pounds on a scoured basis, compared with 12,330,000 pounds in February and 10,776,000 pounds in March, 1942.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.6	262.6	261.2	260.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Aluminum Acetate.—No new features in market. Prices continue unaltered.

Alumina Chloride. — WPB allocations govern transactions on anhydrous material. Quotations show no change.

Chrome Acetate.—Position firm due to heavy war and industrial needs for chrome. OPA has ruled that, when a buyer of metallurgical-chemical chrome ore asks that a shipment of ore be made by box car rather than gondola car, seller may ship and pass on the additional hand loading expense to buyer. A sizable import of chrome ore has just been received.

Potash Bichromate. — Heavy war and industrial needs for chrome hold all bichromates in firm position. See chrome acetate.

Potash Prussiate. — No change in level of demand. Quotations rule unaltered.

Soda-Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate.—Market conditions unaltered. No movements pricewise.

Zinc Dust.—Material under WPB allocation control. Price structure continues steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto. — Position strong with supplies tight due to replacement difficulties.

Cochineal.—Call fair to good. Price situation steady.

Fustic.—Material in good demand with no alterations pricewise.

Hematine.—Demand active. Quotations show no change.

Logwood.—Needs continue in good volume. No movements pricewise.

Madder, Dutch.—No change in market position. Prices same.

Turmeric. — Conditions unaltered. Tone steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood. — Supplies adequate to meet consuming demand. No change as regards quotations.

Albumen, Egg.—Limited offerings at ceiling prices.

Dried Blood, Soluble.—Material in adequate supply. Quotations show no change.

Egg Yolk.—Tone firm. Offerings very light.

Starch, Corn.—Government takings hold material in very tight position. Quotations strong. Visible supply of corn decreased 2,628,000 bushels in week ended May 22, according to Chicago Board of Trade.

Starch, Potato.—Light supplies of potatoes available to starch factories and heavy interest due to cornstarch shortage holding market very firm.

Starch, Sweet Potato.—Practically nothing available.

Starch, Wheat.—Heavy demand for material as substitute for cornstarch has resulted in very firm undertone. Visible supply of wheat decreased 5,389,000 bushels in week ended May 22, according to Chicago Board of Trade.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract. — No change in demand and supply conditions. Prices at OPA maximums.

Divi-Divi.—Material under WPB allocation control. Interest good. Quotations rule unchanged.

Hemlock Bark Extract. — None available.

Mangrove Bark.—No new developments. New features lacking. Prices steady.

Oakbark Extract.—No offerings.

Quebracho Extract. — Demand heavy. Shipment in good quantity just received. WPB allocations rule. Price schedules confirmed.

Association Meetings:—

American Leather Chemists Association, Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., June 2 and 3.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Tanners Discuss Production Problems

—Continued from page 7

South America for lend-lease shipment rather than the purchase of hides to be processed in this country may have undesirable consequences upon the most efficient use of raw material. Within the limits of shipping as spelled by military requirements for tonnage and by the needs of other vital commodities, there must be a constant and unremitting endeavor to move to the United States every ton, every bale, every parcel of hides or skins that can be handled.

Postwar Problems

Merrell A. Watson, executive vice-president of the Tanners' Council, in an address on "The Road Ahead," said, in part:—

Can the post-war future hold out the same unqualified promise to tanners? Frankly, I don't see how it can. It seems to me that we have learned enough about the operations of the leather industry and the economic factors which govern our destiny to conclude that the picture may well be the reverse of optimistic. In the tanning business, we may have not an expanding but a shrinking volume; increased competition for limited world supplies of hides and skins, fluctuating rawstock prices, and all of the troubles we know accompany these phenomena. In other words, there can be return of many of the problems with which we were faced in the past decade, together with some additional problems created by the adjustment of the leather industry of the world to a peactime basis.

Tanning in Latin America

The extension of tanning in neighboring Latin America, the chief source of our foreign hide supplies, is a case in point. Those who should know estimate that Latin America is today tanning twice as many hides and skins as in the pre-war period. This can mean at least 2,000,000 fewer cattlehides to come on the world markets, and some reduction in various types of skins. We hear that our friends in South America feel that they will supply more leather and ship less hides and skins to Europe after the war. Whether the raw material or the finished product is sent, supplies of hides and skins for the remainder of the world will be less. Supplies will even be lower than in the pre-war period and this may mean a reduced production of leather here.

—O-P-D—

Starch Industry Advisers Named

A starch Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board. J. L. Ritchie is the government presiding officer. Members of the committee are:—

Fred Neisner, Neisner Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; George W. Priehs, Priehs Mercantile Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.; Frank Remick, Remick & Company, Quincy, Mass.; T. S. Smith, Wilmington, Delaware; Delos Walker, R. H. Macy & Co., New York, New York; Vic Newman, Dreyfus, Inc.; Dallas, Texas; B. Earl Puckett, Allied Stores Corp.; New York, New York; Walter Baumhogger, United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corp., New York, New York; George Stroud, Silverwood Company, Los Angeles, California; Earl B. Weil, Spiegel, Inc., Chicago, Illinois; William Davis, International Paper Company, Georgetown, S. C.; G. K. Dickerman, Consolidated W. P. & P. Co., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; Lester L. Karden, United Container Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.; Max Krimmel, Hammermill Paper Company, Erie; Clark Marion, Champion Paper & Fibre Company, Hamilton, Ohio; Henry A. Rothschild, Kimberly-Clark Company, Neena, Wis.; John D. Zink, Strathmore Paper Company, Springfield, Mass.; Roth Herrlinger, The Gummed Products Company, Troy, Ohio, and J. J. Brossard, Container Corporation of America, Washington, D. C.

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SOLVING A PAINT PROBLEM THE WAR CREATED

Canco's New Paint Container Saves Metal

IT LOOKS LIKE a regular metal paint can, but it isn't.

It's Canco's new gallon-size* paint container, made with a fibre body, enameled steel ends, inner protective lining and water-repellent outer coating.

Naturally this container isn't as strong as an all-metal can, but as a wartime substitute, it offers many advantages. Here are a few of the more important ones:

1. ***Existing*** **equipment can be used to fill, pack and handle this new package.**
2. **Since the shape is approximately the same as an all-metal can, the paint manufacturer can apply his own familiar label . . . and fully maintain his brand identity in the public mind.**
3. **It has our regular "Doubletite" friction top, as previously used on tin cans.**
4. **It is lighter and more compact than other available substitute containers.**
5. **Protects contents from light.**

**Present limitations on metal for the ends permit manufacture of the gallon size only.*

Ingenuity on the part of Canco technical and research men produced this new package. It's only one of their answers to the problems of wartime containers. We're doing our level best to meet those problems, difficult as they are, in order to facilitate the distribution of package goods for home consumption.

This work, of course, must and will proceed without interfering in any way with the large and important contribution we are making daily to the war effort.

Stop accidents NOW
—save Manpower for Warpower

Co-operate with the War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower by warning your employees not to take chances.

☆ ☆ **AMERICAN CAN COMPANY** ☆ ☆
230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Decline of 40 to 50 Percent in Civilian Takings of Paint Materials Generally Compensated For By War Agencies' Buying —Economical Formulations Proving Successful

Although still recording a diminution in the demand for paint, varnish and lacquer materials for civilian account, running to 40 percent and even 50 percent of that for the 1940-41 period, a vast majority of producers and suppliers of pigments and colors continue reporting a sufficient volume of business from war agencies to compensate them for this decline in non-military takings.

Without giving much weight to popular suggestions that victory of the United Nations in Africa and reopening of the Suez Canal and Mediterranean routes should eventually release many of the drying oils now being utilized for edible purposes to their original uses as vehicles for paint materials, American paint makers are devoting themselves wholeheartedly to the task of readjusting their productive capacities to the constantly shortening rations of linseed oil which they are allowed for other than war effort purposes by the Food Distribution Administration and the War Production Board.

Unless the quantities thus allotted to them are cut still more drastically than now anticipated in the forthcoming WPB order, which is to specify the maximum poundage of linseed oil that may be used in the various types of paints, these paint mixers and varnish makers are confident that they will solve the problem of supplying enough of their products to meet civilian as well as military requirements during the remainder of this year by recourse to the many acceptable economical formulations which they have devised. But the shortage in acid process casein continues to alarm the makers of cold water paints even more than the scarcity of rennet process casein is distressing the makers of plastics, as WPB's allocations for May and June show cuts of 65 percent and 30 percent, respectively, in its grants of their requests and there are no all-around satisfactory substitutes for casein.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin, gum, pale, 1c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ¾c. per gal.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, dark, medium, 1c. to 3c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	141.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Although domestic production of pig lead has long since reached such sizable proportions as to enable the War Production Board to build up a stockpile of huge proportions, well calculated to meet all ordinary war production needs without recourse anew to a producers' pool like that functioning in 1941-1942, this federal government agency has nevertheless deemed it advisable to issue a new use-limitation order in order to assure an ample supply of lead readily available as a substitute for more critical materials going into essential production.

The new WPB order, designated as Limitation Order M-38, actually eliminates the 90 percent limitation hitherto existing on all uses and merely prohibits the use of lead in List A items. As paint materials are not embraced in this list, paint makers are experiencing no difficulty in filling their needs in pig lead at prevailing market price levels, which remained unchanged in the week May 21-28, at 6.35 cents per pound in St. Louis and 6.50 cents in New York.

Although the supply of zinc slabs is far from plentiful, there is an abundance of zinc ore and concentrates. Prices of zinc slabs have continued unaltered in the week May 21-28, at 8.25 cents per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66 cents in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Another spurt in buying operations has been recorded within the past week, inspired by seemingly groundless but none the less potent fears on the part of some civilian consumers that further government restrictions on the use of linseed oil may force manufacturers of this lead pigment to curtail their output within the near future.

Lead Titanate.—A notable improvement is perceived in the buying movement in this pigment, created by the same influence as that reported in blue lead and other lead pigments.

Litharge. — Purchasing interest reaching fair proportions.

Lithopone.—Sizable business continues on war production account, accompanied, however, by a further diminution in civilian account takings.

Orange Mineral.—Only a fair-sized movement is being registered.

Red Lead.—Manifesting a keener demand on the part of civilian as well as war effort users, arising chiefly as stated above.

Titanium Dioxide.—Volume of business for May has run well ahead of that for April.

White Lead.—More extensive purchases being made for civilian as well as war production account, for reasons reported above.

Zinc Oxides. — Business in French process oxides is rapidly picking up while that in American process material is still holding up well. An even more extensive movement is looked for as the synthetic rubber production program is accelerated and expanded.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue.—Continues in moderate request. Stocks still ample.

Bone Blacks.—Fair-sized shipments being made. Prices well maintained.

Carbon Blacks. — Movement is expanding materially, as buying interest grows. Gas blacks are being called for in notably increasing amounts as the production of the synthetic rubber designated as "Buna-S," because "buna" signifies "synthetic" and "S," "stryrene type," is growing by leaps and bounds, requiring much larger quantities of carbon black than natural rubber when used in auto tire making. Though slowed down slightly by the labor disorders in the capital of the rubber tire industry, which lasted for five days, the demand for blacks from this source seems destined to reach still larger proportions shortly.

Chrome Colors.—With war production orders amply making up for a 40 to 50 percent diminution in civilian account buying, the market for chrome yellow and zinc chromate yellow continues lively, with prices well

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

STEARATES

ZINC • ALUMINUM
CALCIUM
MAGNESIUM

Dependable Deliveries
Unsurpassed Quality

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YOUR PRODUCTION OF
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Only
PICCOLYTE *Gives These 5 Plus Values*
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STEARATES

ZINC STEARATE
BARIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
ALUMINUM STEARATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE

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- CHICAGO
- ST. LOUIS
- PHILADELPHIA
- DALLAS
- BOSTON
- SHAWNEE, OKLA.
- LOS ANGELES
- SAN FRANCISCO
- OAKLAND
- SEATTLE
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NUODEX PRODUCTS CO., INC., ELIZABETH, N. J.
NUODEX PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LIMITED, LEASIDE, ONT.

maintained at the levels reached last Fall.

Lithol Toners.—Still in fair inquiry.

Mercuric Oxide. — Movement continues sluggish.

Vermilions. — Buying interest light and movement meager.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos. — Maintenance operations on old residences, in which asbestos shingling or siding is being used to replace original coverings, are serving to keep the market for both domestic and Canadian grades of asbestos fairly active. Stocks continue ample, however, with prices well maintained, notwithstanding the plethora of supplies.

Barytes.—Still in fair request. Prices firmly held.

Charcoal.—There is still a confident expectation among suppliers of the paint grades that OPA will shortly grant their applications for more adequate prices. WPB has issued a reputedly "corrected" report on its allocations of this material for civilian uses for May, in which it has reiterated its grants, as published in the May 24 issue of the REPORTER, and has added denial of the material for home use except in quantities of not more than 1,000 pounds in any one calendar month.

China Clay.—Only a small buying interest is manifested. Supplies ample.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Once more in fair request. Prices of all domestic grades well maintained on the Pacific Coast and Atlantic seaboard. No Algerian material has yet been made available for this country.

Graphite. — Continues in moderate inquiry. Prices steady at recent revisions.

Gypsum. — Fair buying interest shown. Tone steady.

Mica.—Both dry-ground and water-ground processing of scrap for the paint industry continues in sufficient proportions to meet current needs of the trade. Increasing requirements of strategic mica have induced the Colonial Mica Corporation, agent of the Metals Reserve Company, to offer larger incomes to the American miners, especially those producing mainly small sizes, as incentives for amplifying their output and thereby avoiding a depletion of this agency's stockpile. To this end, this agency has issued a new schedule of buying prices, effective immediately.

Talc.—Shipments continue to reach fair proportions. Demand holding up well. Prices firmly held.

Driers

With stearates acting as the bellwethers, the market for these types of driers, embracing the palmitates, is exhibiting greatly intensified action, with prices strongly held. In view of the possibility of a further contraction of the supply of linseed oil, whose price ceiling has recently been lowered a half cent per pound by OPA, all the linseed oil substitutes for the allocated naphthanates, including the linoresinates, are also in brisk demand.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate.—General preference order M-159, which controls all grades of butyl alcohol, has been amended by WPB to place the acetic esters of butyl alcohol also under allocation. The acetic esters include normal butyl acetate, secondary butyl acetate, and isobutyl acetate.

Butyl Alcohol.—General preference order M-159 amended. General preference order M-322, issued to become effective June 1, places methyl isobutyl ketone under allocation. See butyl acetate and methyl isobutyl ketone.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.—This alcohol denaturant and substitute for butyl alcohol as a lacquer solvent has been placed under allocation by WPB, effective June 1. General preference order M-322, just issued, provides that after that date no person may sell, use or otherwise dispose of any methyl isobutyl ketone without express authority from WPB.

Phosphate Plasticizers. — No additional phosphate plasticizers, diphenyl monophosphate and dimonophenyl phosphate have been added to those whose use is prohibited by allocation order M-183.

Naval Stores

The tone of primary markets for rosin and turpentine was steady to firm. The tendency of turpentine at Savannah was upward at times as offerings were small. Changes in rosin quotations were generally narrow and devoid of any particular significance. Although the crop movement has expanded to some extent recently as a result of better weather, considerable of the production appears to be moving to the government stockpile, especially in the case of turpentine as open market quotations for that product remain below the stockpile level. Consumption of turpentine is said by some to have increased recently, although business in the open market has remained comparatively slow. The use of rosin in the soap and paper industries is declared to be holding up well and civilian con-

Promoted to Captain

Lieut. John W. Gifford, formerly secretary and general manager of the Bennett Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of steel containers, with plants in Chicago and New Orleans, who has been serving with the Ordnance Division at Southwestern Proving Grounds, has been transferred to Washington and promoted to captaincy.

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CONJULIN*— Drying Oils —CONJUSOY*

Tung Oil and Dehydrated Castor Oil Replacements

For
- Insulation Varnishes
- Wrinkle Finishes
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- General Paint & Varnish Use

WOBURN
DEGREASING CO. OF N. J. Harrison, N. J.

As
FATTY ACIDS with Conjugated Double Bond Molecular Structure for Exceptionally Fast Cooking Alkyd Resins.

*Trade Mark. Patent Applied For

sumption in some other fields is reported to have shown some expansion recently. Reports concerning the labor situation in the naval stores producing regions continue unfavorable and the increase in shipments from the woods to marketing centers latterly noted is attributed mainly to the more seasonable weather now prevailing for production operations rather than to any change for the better in labor conditions.

Turpentine. — Business in the local market continued along the same narrow lines noted in recent preceding weeks, but in some quarters a fair inquiry was noted for small lots for prompt shipment.

Savannah, May 28.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	64	850	134	126	26,176
Tuesday	64¼	1,400	221	4	26,393
Wednesday	64½	1,500	191	962	26,622
Thursday	64½	1,500	91	252	25,461
Friday	64½	4,800	96	89	25,467

* No trading.

Chicago, May 28.—Turpentine quiet. Five-drum lots, 76c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 81c.; single drums, 79c.; single barrels, 84c.

Rosin.—Buying interest was reported as somewhat better though consumers were not inclined as a rule to purchase in advance or immediate or nearby requirements. Price changes were generally narrow.

Savannah, May 28.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$2.77	$2.77	$2.78	$2.76	$2.76
D	3.00	3.01	3.00	2.99	3.00
E	3.43	3.43	3.44	3.44	3.44
F	3.45	3.45	3.46	3.45	3.45
G	3.55	3.55	3.56	3.55	3.55
H	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.58	3.56
I	3.57	3.58	3.58	3.57	3.57
K	3.75	3.77	3.78	3.76	3.77
M	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.79	3.79
N	3.85	3.84	3.85	3.83	3.84
WG	4.11	4.10	4.07	4.07	4.06
WW	4.36	4.36	4.36	4.36	4.36
X	4.35	4.36	4.36	4.36	4.36
	Barrels				
Sales	277	648	716	420	213
Receipts	236	434	521	320	364
Shipments	...	323	506	331	536
Stocks	...	...	...	...	78,557

* No trading.

Chicago, May 28.—Rosin quiet. Five drum lots, B grade, $4.49 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.38; M grade, $5.52; W.W. grade, $6.06.

Other Naval Stores

Pitch.—Consumption large and contract movement steady. Market firm.

Tar.—Steady movement into consuming channels on old and new contracts.

Shellac

All sorts of schemes are advanced to meet the civilian needs no longer to be supplied by the shellac trade. One of the more recent of them is the possibility of utilizing a fossil resin said to have been extracted from coal. The scheme stemmed from its possibilities as a substitute for the natural resins used by the makers of varnishes. The resin has been declared to be of fossil origin and not to be merely some form of tar extracted from Western coal. But from our tower of observation, this would appear to be, at best, an experimental affair that would require much time for its perfection as a material suitable for the making of varnishes.

Synthetic Resins

With most of the raw materials used in the making of phenolic, formaldehyde and similar synthetics continuing under strict allocation control, the supply of these artificial resins available for civilian uses is increasingly limited. Expansion of the plastics industry is resulting in hugely increased demands for virtually all descriptions of these synthetic materials but with many of the proffered orders going unfilled.

WPB has revoked a prohibition set forth in its Limitation Order L-238, covering the use of thermoplastics in the manufacture of sun goggles, except for use with corrective lenses, but retaining control over their use.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—With the situation continuing to tighten, especially in the gums of foreign origin, the demand is outstripping the current supply, forc-

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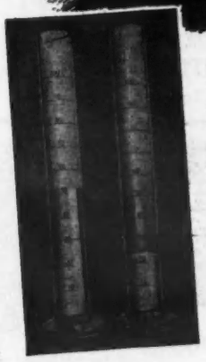

ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOF. Finer, fluffier METASAP metallic soap (in Graduated Glass Cylinder at left) weighs exactly the same* as an accepted competitive metallic soap (at right). Yet Metasap shows a volume of 52 cubic centimeters—competitive product "packs down" to 23 cubic centimeters.

* Each sample weighed 10 grams.

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ALWAYS COMPATIBLE
MICA is never a hindrance in the film due to any incompatibility. It is easy to use . . . safe to use . . . and will greatly improve your paint problems after the war, as well as for the duration.
Now . . . during the war, which brings many changes . . . when you don't have time to test all the materials you would like . . . let Mica help you when altering your formulae.

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ing consumers to have recourse to substitutes, whenever available. Prices continue strongly maintained on both domestic and foreign varieties.

Copal.—Varnish makers continue to replenish their allowable 60 days' inventories of Congo gum and a wider demand is being created for this material as a substitute for the increasingly scarce synthetic resins and shellac available for civilian use. At a luncheon-meeting of the American Gum Importers Laboratories, May 25, the broadening employment of Congo gum, and suggestions for its use in the making of emulsion paints, furnished a salient topic for conservation and consideration. There is also an unabatedly keen demand for spirit soluble gums but virtually no offerings of size in Manila gum to meet it.

Glues and Binders

Casein. — Domestic production of both acid process and rennet process casein continues meager, with little chance for amplification as long as the cost of dry skimmed milk continues at levels nearly reaching the recently established OPA base price ceilings of 21 cents and 22½ cents per pound for casein. Although cargo space has been secured for most, if not all, the 800 tons of Argentine casein, which WPB has authorized American importers to bring into this country, none of this consignment is likely to reach New York until July 1, at the earliest. Even the full amount thus contracted for would not supply more than a minute fraction of the demand.

Moreover, the allocations made by WPB for May and June have shorted some civilian applications by more than 30 percent while granting all military requests. Total requests from the cold-water paint trade show reductions of more than 65 percent, and those from plastic makers, cuts of 30 percent. It has been intimated that the paint trade's requests for the third quarter will be reduced considerably more. But even these greatly reduced amounts, set forth in these allocations, cannot be filled until the situation is adjusted sufficiently to enable domestic producers to bring their output up to normal proportions.

Glues. — Hide glue producers are piling up a huge backlog of orders, but, in view of the increasing scarcity of raw materials, are unable to satisfy more than a small percentage of the business thus booked even by allotting their current output as equitably as possible among their regular customers. Bone glue, while not as scarce as hide glues, are nevertheless in inadequate supply, while the demand for them runs high.

—O-P-D—

Lead Conservation Restrictions Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has amended limitation order M-38. The purpose of the amended order is to make lead more readily available as a substitute for more critical materials going into essential production.

A survey of the lead production, consumption and stockpile picture has shown that it is no longer necessary to restrict any of its essential uses. Thus, hereafter, only non-essential uses will be controlled by order M-38, as amended. The order does away with the 90 percent limitation which existed on all uses, and provides that only List A items be prohibited from any use whatever. There are few changes in List A. They are:—

(1) To omit certain items under the heading "building supplies" in order to make the prohibitions on such supplies conform to the restrictions of the Army and Navy list and these two lists are now identical with respect to the use of lead in building supplies.

(2) To specify the non-essential uses of foil which are prohibited, rather than refer to permitted uses under List B, since List B has been abolished.

(3) To permit lead to be used for certain limited purposes in caskets and casket hardware.

With the issuance of Order M-38, as amended, M-38 has been formally revoked and M-38-c has been superceded. Supplementary Orders M-38-a and b and M-38-d to i inclusive have been formally revoked.

—O-P-D—

U.S. Scrap Metal Sales Are GMPR Exempt

OPD Washington Bureau

Exemption from the General Maximum Price Regulation on sales of any used, damaged or waste materials sold, delivered or transferred by the War or Navy Departments was broadened May 24 by the Office of Price Administration to include scrap materials and used commodities and also sales of all these articles by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department.

The change is contained in Amendment No. 5 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, effective May 28, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Tantalum, Molybdenum Tungsten Terms Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

Future requests for tantalum, molybdenum, and tungsten are to be made in terms of kilograms instead of pounds avoirdupois, the Steel Division announced May 25. Requests for tungsten and molybdenum chemicals and powder should continue to be reported in pounds on PD-9-c and PD-360. Date for filing forms PD-487 and PD-488 for allocations of tantalum has been changed from the twentieth of the month preceding the month for which application is made to the seventh of the month preceding the month for which application is made.

Trade Briefs

Magnesium salts output in California amounted to 6,260 net tons in 1942.

Makron Chemical Company, this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

Seaman E. J. Probeck, jr., son of E. J. Probeck, technical director for the Jones Dabney division, of Devoe & Raynolds, Louisville, has been graduated from recruit training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Benjamin Franklin Graphite Company, West Chester, Pa., has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional equipment for a plant in Pennsylvania, resulting in an over-all commitment of approximately $425,000.

Calvin H. Marcus, secretary-treasurer, and purchasing agent of the Edward H. Marcus Paint Company, was elected vice-president of the Purchasing Agents Association of Louisville, at the annual meeting held at the Kentucky hotel, Louisville, May 18.

FILAC
CLEAN SOLUBLE NITRATE FILM SCRAP
HORN, JEFFERYS & CO.
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA
"Available in Flakes"

Lacquer and Varnish Gums
Thurston & Braidich, Importers, 286 Spring St., New York

PLYMOUTH STEARATES
ALUMINUM — ZINC — CALCIUM — MAGNESIUM
Established Quality Manufactured for thirty years by
M. W. PARSONS, Imports & PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES, Inc.
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DISTRIBUTORS: THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND BRANCHES

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Meeting All Government Specifications
UTILITY COLOR COMPANY
377 FRELINGHUYSEN AVENUE Established 1917 NEWARK, N. J.

RED YELLOW IRON OXIDES BROWN BLACK
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 Nassau Street, New York
Established 1889

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Established 45 Years

For Fine Grinding and Intimate Mixing
MINERALS • EARTHS
DRUGS • GRAINS
M. EWING FOX CO. INC.
136th Street and Rider Avenue, New York City

89 Years of Service to the Industry
IRON OXIDE PIGMENTS
SYNTHETIC ★ NATURAL
Meeting Specifications of
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FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS BOARD
and other GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
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15 EAST 26TH STREET · NEW YORK CITY

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GROUND CLAY
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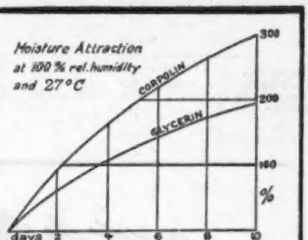

Showing the Superiority of
CORPOLIN
over
GLYCERIN
as a hygroscopic agent
(not for cosmetic use)
See this paper, issue of February 8, 1943, page 50
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The AKTIVIN Corporation
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Shawnee
DRY COLORS
"Color Content Guaranteed"
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
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Ultramarine Blue
KENTUCKY COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
Distillers of Coal Tar Products

Quartz Crystals Redefined by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has issued conservation order M-146 as amended, covering quartz crystals, the changes relating almost entirely to definitions of materials. The definition of "quartz crystal" is altered by adding a list of the various types of quartz which are not to be included under the order, as follows:—Amethyst, rose, yellow, milky, siderite or sapphire, sagenitic, cat's-eye or tiger's-eye, aventurine, chalcedony, carnelian, chrysoprase, prase, agate, onyx, sardonyx, agate-jasper, flint, hornstone, basanite and jasper quartz.

—O-P-D—

Hercules Names Sanford To Naval Stores Post

Arthur H. Sanford, former salesman in the Wilmington, Del., branch office area of Hercules Powder Company, has been appointed manager of naval stores sales for Hercules Powder Company at their Boston office in Statler building, effective June 1. The announcement also stated that Hird & Connor, Inc., 88 Broad street, Boston, Mass., will continue as distributors in the New England area for the Hercules Naval Stores Department.

—O-P-D—

Reynolds Metals Contract With DPC Increased

Reynolds Metals Company Louisville, Ky., has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional facilities for a plant in Kentucky, at a cost of approximately $300,000, resulting in an over-all commitment of approximately $5,000,000.

—O-P-D—

Paint Credit Group Hear About F.B.I.

W. E. Leishear of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was the guest speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the Paint & Allied Industries Credit Group, held May 19, 1943, at the Building Trades Employers' Association, No. 2 Park avenue, New York City. The F.B.I. "talking-picture" entitled "Sabotage" was presented.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Cancel June Outing

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club has cancelled its previously scheduled June outing. The decision to cancel its outing was predicated on the latest government restrictions on travel.

—O-P-D—

Ohio-Apex Gets 'E'

Ohio-Apex, Inc., manufacturer of plasticizers and chemicals, Nitro, W. Virginia, has received the army-navy "E" award for "high achievement in producing materials needed for war."

—O-P-D—

U.S. Rubber Issues Booklet on Synthetic Rubber

U. S. Rubber Company, which recently placed in operation the world's largest synthetic rubber plant in Charleston, W. Va., has used all available types of synthetic rubber in its products since 1932, according to a booklet, 'The Five Commercial Types of Synthetic Rubber." The booklet is available free upon application to the United States Rubber Company, Synthetic Rubber Division, 1230 Sixth avenue, New York.

ESPECIALLY DEVELOPED FOR FIRE-RETARDANT USE

ZINC BORATE 3167

- Now available in carload quantities.
- Zinc Borate-3167 was developed especially for fire-retardant and flame-retardant compositions where water-insolubility and low afterglow are requirements.
- Zinc Borate-3167 exhibits definite fungistatic action against the common cellulose destroying fungi. It will therefore contribute to the mildew resistance of impregnated textiles, and when used in the coating with the usual anti-mildewing agents, furnishes an additional factor of safety.
- Suggested Uses:
  1. As a fire-retardant in impregnating compositions for textiles.
  2. In fire-resisting paints — Circular No. 653, Scientific Section, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Ass'n, Inc.
  3. It is potentially useful as a fire-retardant in plywood adhesives, plastics, insulating and flame-proof varnishes, rubber, paper, linoleum, etc.
- See U. S. Patent 2,178,625 and related patents.
- Physical Characteristics:

Color	White
Index of Refraction	1.59 - 1.6
Specific Gravity	2.6
Bulking Value	0.045 Gal. per Lb.
Fineness	99% through 325 Mesh Screen
Water Soluble Salts	Less than 1%
Fusion Point	980° C. Approx.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTS DIVISION

ZINC BORATE-3167
NOW AVAILABLE IN CARLOAD QUANTITIES

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
160 FRONT STREET (New Jersey Zinc) NEW YORK, N. Y.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 25

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.26	- .27
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.11¾-	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼-	.13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14	- .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.36	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Iodide, NF, bots	lb.	4.54	- —
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).			
Oxide,[4] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l ex whse.			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29	- —
ton lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.30	- —
smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.31	- —
USP (same prices).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	- —
fake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85	- —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55	- —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1,3] pure, bgs., c.l.,	dlvd. lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l.,	dlvd. lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l.,	dlvd. lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
magnesium pigment, bgs.,	c.l., dlvd. lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.26	- .31
Yellow (see Yellow, Zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l.,	works. 100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l.,	dlvd. lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¼-	—
dlvd., Pac. cst.	lb.	.06¼-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd.,	bbls., works. ton.	75.00	-100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the June 7 issue of OPD.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

Gypsum shipments from California during 1942 amounted to 425,268 tons.

A. B. Gunnar Westholf, Stockholm, recently placed on the market a new fire-resistant paint. The produced is called "Guwe."

Dolomite Products Company, Rochester, N. Y., has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide plant facilities in New York State at a cost of approximately $185,000.

Coloright Inks is the title of a folder issued by Eagle Printing Ink Company, division of General Printing Ink Corporation, 100 Sixth avenue, New York. This folder contains a practical check-list and swatches of eighteen hues perfectly adapted to all forms of printing and advertising.

Rosin's Roles in Varnishmaking

Reprinted, because of the exigencies of wartime resin supplies, from a series of articles by a varnishmaker of long experience, published in OPD in 1924.

Acidless or CP Rosins

(Continued from May 10 issue)

Operating Conditions

There are several points in regard to acidless rosins which are of vital importance and should be borne in mind. The process is not a mere laboratory experiment. It has been carried out practically on a large scale and has been in use for several years and is still being used by some of the most progressive varnish manufacturers in this country. The conditions which control are the following:—

It is absolutely necessary that air be excluded from contact with the melted rosin while it is being treated with glycerin.

It is essential that a vacuum of not less than 25 inches be maintained during the entire process; otherwise the color of the product will be darker than that of the original rosin used. On the other hand, with a vacuum of 28 inches the product will be about two shades lighter than that of the original rosin used. With a vacuum of 20 inches to 24 inches the volatile resin acid will be eliminated just as completely but the product will be dark-colored; consequently the color depends entirely upon the vacuum maintained.

Any grade of rosin may be treated by this process, but of course the WW and other pale rosins produce lighter color products than B, H, and similar darker grades. All acidless rosins are hard, but M rosin seems to make the toughest product.

Crude or refined glycerin may be used in the process, but the crude results in a more violent reaction when fed in, and as it generally contains some free alkali, the resulting rosin is less hard but somewhat elastic.

Chemical Combinations

So-called "glycerates," that is, chemicals dissolved in glycerin, may be used to produce different varieties of rosins. These "glycerates" are composed as follows, the weight of the chemical being proportioned to 100 parts of glycerin:—

Chemical	Parts	Resulting rosin
Aluminum sulphate	40	Hard, thick
Ammonium chloride	20	Elastic, high-heat
Barium chloride	10	Flint-hard
Boric acid	20	Neutral
Copper sulphate	30	Steel-coating
Lead acetate	20	Siccative
Mercuric chloride	7½	Antifouling
Potassium arsenite	50	Insecticide
Potassium bichromate	20	Antirust
Potassium cyanide	32	Teredoproof
Sodium biborate	60	Horn-tough
Sodium carbonate	98	Tough, soft
Zinc chloride	50	Half-flat
Zinc sulphate	35	Flatting

The lead and manganese "glycerates," or glycerides, produce quick-drying rosins, such as would be required in furniture rubbing varnishes and the like. Chromium glyceride produces rosin to be used in making antirust varnish for metal-protective coating either clear or in suitable paint combination. Copper, arsenic, and corrosive sublimate glycerides are for rosins to be used in making varnishes for antifouling paints for marine use. For steel bottoms it is customary to apply an anticorrosive first coat to preserve the iron or steel from rusting, over which is applied the second coat containing the poison and antifouling properties. For preventing the adhesion of worms, barnacles, seaweeds on wooden vessel bottoms, "copper paints" are generally used. These paints include copper oxide for pigment, while the base liquid can be made from one of the foregoing antifouling glyceride rosins.

The alkaline "glycerates," which are sodium, potassium, and ammonium salts dissolved in glycerin, produce elastic or pliable compounds, especially in the case of alkaline hydroxides. Calcium carbonate (whiting or chalk) "glycerate" acts as a "bleach" without making the rosin elastic, while the zinc carbonate compound acts as a "hardener." Boric acid "glycerate" eliminates the resin acids very rapidly, but it must be driven off at high heat, otherwise it leaves some of its own acid in the rosin.

The temperature or "heat of fusion" plays a most important part in the process, and, whereas, a temperature of 525° is specified for the twelve-hour operation, if this is raised to 560° or 580°, the process is shortened four hours. The only objection to these higher heats is that the introduction of glycerin then produces a more violent reaction, and unless a high vacuum be maintained the product is liable to be darkened.

The process may be materially shortened also by using more glycerin and feeding it in more frequently. Thus with 1½ gallons of glycerin per 100 pounds of rosin the volatile resin acid is entirely eliminated in five hours. This extra amount of glycerin increases the cost of the product.

An absolutely white acidless rosin, the whitest possible to produce, is made by adding saltwater to the rosin in the still and boiling together without vacuum. Then, before all of the water is evaporated, the vacuum is induced, and glycerin is added, a current of steam being introduced at the same time.

The "acid figure" of raw rosin is usually 160 to 165. When treated with as much as 8 pounds of slaked lime per 100 pounds of rosin, the acid is brought down by neutraity to 50 but is not eliminated. Acidless rosin is a compound practically free from volatile resin acids, with an "acid figure" of 16.45 or less.

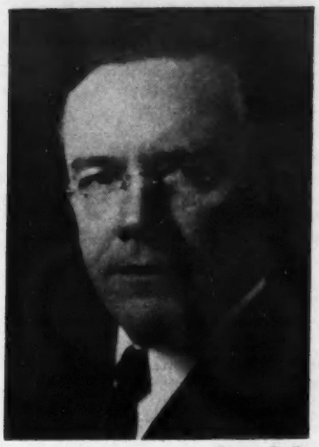
Determining Acid Values

To determine the acid figure or value of rosin (and other varnish resins) proceed as follows:—

Pulverize the resin in a small porce-

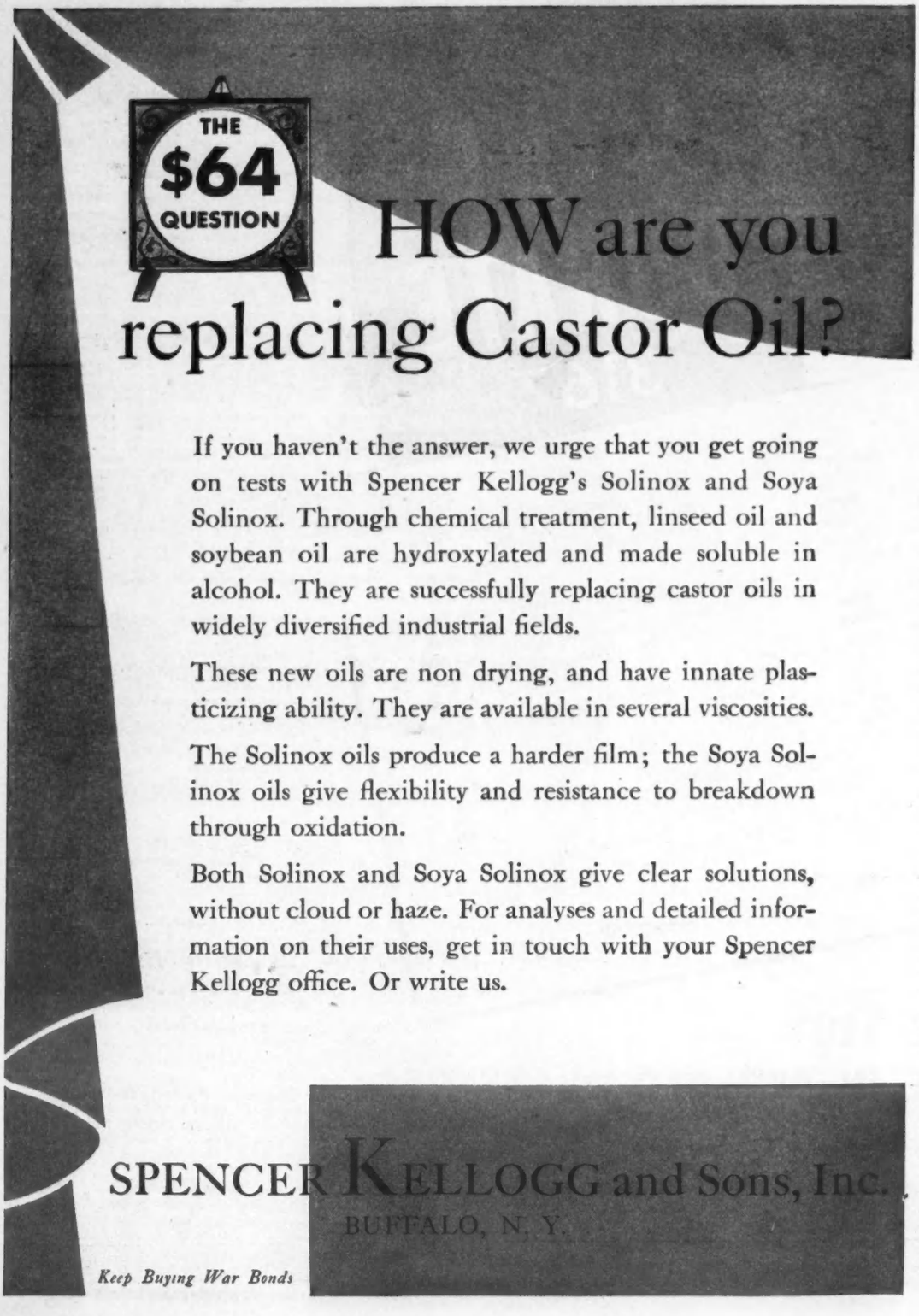
—*Continued on page 45*

National Lead Officer



Conway Studios

William V. Burley has been elected a vice-president of the National Lead Company, this city. Mr. Burley is a member of the directorate of the company and manager of the St. Louis branch.


THE
$64
QUESTION
HOW are you
replacing Castor Oil?
If you haven't the answer, we urge that you get going on tests with Spencer Kellogg's Solinox and Soya Solinox. Through chemical treatment, linseed oil and soybean oil are hydroxylated and made soluble in alcohol. They are successfully replacing castor oils in widely diversified industrial fields.
These new oils are non drying, and have innate plasticizing ability. They are available in several viscosities.
The Solinox oils produce a harder film; the Soya Solinox oils give flexibility and resistance to breakdown through oxidation.
Both Solinox and Soya Solinox give clear solutions, without cloud or haze. For analyses and detailed information on their uses, get in touch with your Spencer Kellogg office. Or write us.
SPENCER KELLOGG and Sons, Inc.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Keep Buying War Bonds

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Flaxseed and Linseed Oil Steady at Ceiling Prices—Oil Buyers Still Holding Off—Live Hogs Easier on Increased Receipts —Floods Damage Southern Oilseed Crops

General conditions prevailing in the market here for vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases underwent little change last week. There was no relief from the scarcity of open market supplies that has been a noticeable feature of the situation for some time past, and business therefore remained quiet so far as the volume of new transactions was concerned. Flaxseed and linseed oil were steady at the ceiling prices established late in the previous week.

Marketing of live hogs increased materially in parts of the West, and hog prices were easier. Floods in the South and Southwest were reported to have caused damage to oilseed crops. Replanting of cotton, peanuts and soybeans was reported to be necessary over wide areas.

It was announced from Washington that palm oil stocks sold to the CCC by manufacturers may now be repurchased, supplies having increased. Grease, tallow, neatsfoot and red oils were placed under allocation control in order to assure a more equitable distribution of supplies for war and civilian needs, the order being effective July 1.

The OPA provided bakers and manufacturers of baking mixes with a method for bringing their allotments of rationed fats and oils during the six months ending October 1 up to 100 percent of the amounts used in the corresponding 1942 period.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Linseed oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.1	**194.3**	**194.3**	**194.4**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Inquiry continued good. Production moving steadily into consuming channels. Consumption of castor oil in drying oil industries in 1942 estimated at 52,700,000 pounds, against 46,295,000 pounds in the previous year, 24,857,000 pounds in 1940, and 11,844,000 pounds in 1939.

Coconut.—Quiet and nominal in absence of offerings. Factory production in first quarter of current year 35,000,000 pounds, against 45,400,000 pounds same time in previous year, and 86,300,000 pounds in 1941.

Olticica.—Steady at ceiling prices. Consumption in drying industries in 1942 estimated at 8,740,000 pounds, against 36,578,000 pounds in 1941, and 15,537,000 pounds in 1940.

Peanut.—Ceiling prices for crude continued to prevail in primary markets. Offerings light in all sections. During the 1942-43 season to April 30, milling of peanuts amounted to 477,234,000 pounds, or 56 percent more than in the same time last season. Floods in the Southwest reported to have washed out a large acreage of planted peanuts which will require replanting. Southeastern advices state that a very large acreage has been planted and that the stand is the best ever known.

Perilla.—In light supply and firm at ceiling. Consumption in drying industries in 1942 estimated at 3,495,000 pounds, against 8,130,000 pounds in the previous year, 19,023,000 pounds in 1940, and 50,960,000 pounds in 1939.

Soybean.—Production moving steadily into consumption. Factory production in first quarter of 1943 was 332,800,000 pounds, against 188,800,000 pounds same time previous year, and 151,600,000 in 1941.

Tung.—Reports of further sales of moderate quantities to consumers entitled to its use. The 29,000,000 pounds on hand January 1, plus an anticipated 1943 domestic production of 6,000,000 pounds, constitutes about two years' supply at the 1942 rate of disappearance.

Los Angeles, May 26.—Vegetable oils quiet. Castor, prime cold pressed, movement slow; offerings fair; quoted at 13.5c. per pound, tankcars. Coconut, crude, qualified buyers can purchase at 8c. per pound, tankcars. Copra crushers bidding $105 per short ton. Cottonseed, bleachable, quoted at 14.15c. per pound, tankcars. Soybean quoted at 12.50c. to 12.65c. per pound, tankcars.

Chicago, May 28.—Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11¾c. per pound.

Flaxseed

Minneapolis, May 28.—Flaxseed trading died down considerably for the first few days that the ceiling order was effective but seemed to be trying to return to normal. Weather rather adverse in most flax districts. Rains in Kansas caused loss of some of its promise, and moist, cool weather militated against proper development in the Northwest. Preliminary reports indicate acreage increases will range from 10 percent in Minnesota and Kansas to as much as 50 percent in North Dakota. South Dakota and Iowa acreages about 15 percent higher.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	July	Sept.
Saturday	$3.05	$3.05	$3.00¾
Monday	3.05	3.05	3.00½
Tuesday	3.05	3.05	3.00¼
Wednesday	3.05	3.05	2.99¾
Thursday	3.05	3.05	3.00
Friday	3.05	3.05	3.00

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	319,500	131,600	106,500	25,200
Since Sept. 1.	18,029,900	9,490,400	2,767,800	802,000

Buenos Aires, May 28.—Flaxseed not quoted. Exports this week 327,000 bushels to the United Kingdom and 55,000 to the Continent. Visible supply, 39,370,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—Spot meal scarce locally. Market quiet and steady.

Minneapolis, May 28.—Demand for linseed meal continued brisk with supplies well under requirements and prices maintained at the $40 ceiling. Mills had little or nothing to offer in the spot market and reported difficulty in meeting shipping orders, many of them still 30 days behind on old instructions.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	9,720,000	5,240,000
Since Sept. 1	371,460,000	295,622,000

Linseed Oil

The market here was steady at the ceiling announced late in the previous week of 14.9c. per pound in tankcars. Business failed to show the improvement that some had expected with the removal of the uncertainty concerning the ceiling. There were reports of an increased inquiry in some circles, but many buyers were apparently still disposed to hold off for further developments, especially as to the progress of the new flaxseed crop. Some private reports were to the effect that acreage increases range from 10 to 50 percent. Excessive rainfall and unusually low temperatures were reported in some sections. Beneficial rains were reported in other States. The government announced the special purchase of 1,261,000 pounds of linseed oil shortening at from 19.86c. to 20.87½c. per pound.

Minneapolis, May 28.—Linseed oil trade was quite upset by the ceiling. A fair volume of business had transpired late in the week. Mill production was hampered by lack of flaxseed supplies. Shipping instructions on maturing contracts were mostly fair in private trade channels. The government contracts and lend-lease oil was ordered out as fast as it was produced. According to crushers, every pound of oil produced in the last three months has gone directly into consuming channels and there is no promise of any let-up in the demand.

Quotations on tankcar lots, 14.5c. per pound; cooperage lots, nominally 15.4c. per pound, and warehouse lots, nominally 15.8c. per pound.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	8,640,000	5,150,000
Since Sept. 1	220,480,000	170,294,000

Association Meetings:—

Bureau of Raw Materials for Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 9.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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Los Angeles, May 26.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcars, 14.5c. per pound; one to four drums, 15.9c.; five or more drums, 15.5c. Flax harvest in Imperial Valley progressing nicely.

Cottonseed Oil

The same stagnant conditions continued in the local market for cottonseed oil futures that have been noted for a considerable period. Bid prices remained at previous levels. The market was bare of offerings. Crude oil remained firm at ceiling prices in all parts of the South. Offerings were scarce in all sections. Many of the mills are reported to have closed down for the season. Marketing of hogs showed a material increase and hog prices had a downward tendency at times. According to some, further increases in the movement of hogs to market are likely to be witnessed when farmers finish the planting of grain crops. Floods were reported to have made much replanting of cotton necessary in parts of the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest. Reports of improvement in the crop were received from the Eastern belt.

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No sales. Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	13.95 bid
October	....	....	13.96 bid

Cash oil, 13.95c. bid.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, May 28.—Cottonseed oil fairly active. Refined, edible oil, 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16¾c. to 17c., drums, less car lots.

Cake and Meal.—Offerings remained scarce in all primary markets. Ceiling prices were bid.

Memphis, May 28.—Cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils and meals still scarce. Oils being allocated. Keen demand for meals at ceilings. Most mills sold out for season. Cotton progressing favorably although still two weeks late.

Atlanta, May 26.—The only cottonseed meal moving is going to the feed trade at $38.60 per ton. No soybean or peanut meal in the open market.

Fatty Acids

Output of many fatty acids continues to move steadily into consuming channels. Consumption of red oil and stearic acid still reported abnormally large, with production hampered by inadequate supplies of raw materials. General market firm.

Chicago, May 28.—Fatty acids active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Importations not sufficient to add materially to local supplies. Inquiries noted. Market steady.

Menhaden.—Refined oil in light supply on spot. Reports concerning fishing operations still unfavorable.

Whale.—Local refined situation quiet and nominal. Except for the activities of a few shore stations, whaling activities have been virtually suspended. Production in the seasons 1934-35 to 1938-39 exceeded one billion pounds each year.

Baltimore, May 26.—Florida menhaden fishing continues but no additions of real moment to oil stocks. Some Northern companies will start fishing June 1. Lower Chesapeake Bay operations are not expected before June 15. There appears to be a disinclination among fishing companies to book more business on a when-and-if-made basis. Refiners doing little owing to difficulty in getting crude.

Los Angeles, May 26.—Producers of crude sardine oil were asked to make offers, but none reported. The season does not open until August, although at times in the past, there has been advance trading at about this period. Ceiling is 66.75c. per gallon.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Demand in excess of supply. Production moving mainly on uncompleted contracts. Market steady.

Lard.—Local inquiry for cash lard fairly active. Spot supplies still limited. Hog receipts increased. Cold storage stocks May 1 amounted to 140,878,000 pounds; year ago 120,153,000 pounds.

Tallow.—Inquiries numerous. Production moving principally on contracts, leaving little free tallow for spot needs. Quotations held at ceiling.

Chicago, May 28.—Inquiries more numerous for certain fats and greases. Choice white grease, 8¾c. per pound; stearin, 10.61c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8½c. per pound.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Inquiry steady and sufficient to keep supplies down to abnormally low levels. Market firm.

Lard.—Production moving steadily into consuming channels in various industries. Spot oil in light supply. Inquiries numerous.

Neatsfoot. — Inquiry undiminished. Supplies light on spot, some sellers not being in a position to accept business for prompt delivery.

Chicago, May 28.—Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c. per pound; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. per pound.

Waxes

The undertone in the wax market was very firm throughout the past week and conditions developed no signs of an early change in that aspect of affairs. Until such time as much larger quantities of wax begin to arrive on these shores, there is little that can alter the present strength of the market and its current lack of more than the most moderately sized stock reserves. Precise control of the quantities of wax to start for the United States is exercised by the Federal government and the allocation of freight space, together with the quantities licensed for import, combine to keep reserves far under normal. Fortunately, the production of numerous war-using products is also controlled by Federal fiat and that tends theoretically to relieve shortage. Manufacturing consumers appear destined to remain on a reduced diet of raw material for an indefinite length of time.

—O-P-D—

Edible Oils Shortage Problems Discussed

—Continued from page 7

those which are not available. The members were asked to test some of the substitutes and report on the results obatined. Samples of some of the substitute plasticizers may be obtained by writing to the Plasticizers and Glycols Unit, Chemicals Division of WPB.

The solvents situation was discussed, and it was stated that methylethylketone, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate and butyl acetate are all critical; acetone, however, is free at the present time.

Previous to the next meeting of the committee, tentatively set for June 17, the information requested on oils and end-uses will be correlated and discussed with the Fats and Oils Branch, and the results presented to the committee.

—O-P-D—

Animal, Neatsfoot, Red Oils Allocated

—Continued from page 5

shin bones of cattle and which may, or many not, include a pressing operation.

The term "neatsfoot" means any titer fatty acids, commonly known as commercial oleic acid, obtained by any process which includes the splitting of animal fat and a subsequent separation by pressing, or otherwise, of such lower titer fatty acids from the higher titer fatty acids.

The order states that no person shall deliver, accept delivery of, use, process, or blend animal oil, neats-foot oil, or red oil, except upon specific authorization of the director of Food Distribution. The director is authorized to specify to producers the grade of such oils which he may produce.

Exempt from the order are deliveries in any one month to any one person of 500 pounds or less of animal oil, 500 pounds or less of neatsfoot oil, and 2,200 pounds or less of red oil.

Applications for delivery, use, processing or blending are to be filed on forms FDA 477 and 478 for each kind of oil before the tenth day of the month preceding the month of delivery. With repsect to July deliveries, applicants are given until June 15 to file the forms.

In issuing the order, the WFA explained that these oils are important substitutes for more commonly used sperm, castor and olive oils, and petroleum sulphanates—all of which are critical because of uncertain shipping conditions and expanded demands.

Allocation of these three oils will aid in the allocation of other fats and oils, it was added. For example, lard oil, a product of animal fats, and sperm oil are somewhat interchangeable—and the former can be used to extend the supplies of the latter. Previously, it has been necessary in some cases to reduce the allowance of critical sperm oil without adequate means of making substitutes available. By the control of lard oil, the order will permit allocation of both the lard and sperm oils to the best advantage, it was stated.

—O-P-D—

Carbon Black Output Down

Production of carbon black in 1942 was 3 percent below the record of 1941, and sales dropped 30 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines. Statistics of carbon black produced from natural gas in the U. S., 1941-2:—

	Pounds— 1942.	1941.
Producers reporting	21	21
Plants	50	49
By processes—		
Contact processes	438,608,000	492,857,000
Furnace processes	135,403,000	101,208,000
Quantity sold—		
Domestic—		
To rubber companies	295,947,000	439,502,000
To ink companies	19,233,000	28,198,000
To paint companies	3,616,000	5,840,000
For miscellaneous purposes	†131,135,000	*58,469,000
Totals	†449,931,000	*532,009,000
Exports	†.....	*112,735,000
Total sales	449,931,000	644,744,000
Losses	167,000	61,000
Stocks held by producers Dec. 31	242,755,000	118,847,000
Value at plants of carbon black produced—		
Totals	$19,547,000	$19,341,000

* Exports for Oct., Nov., and Dec. included with "miscellaneous purposes" to avoid disclosing figures.
† Exports included with "miscellaneous purposes" to avoid disclosing figures.

—O-P-D—

Cottonseed Wage Rate Hearing Set for June 2

OPD Washington Bureau

A public hearing will be held June 2 in Offices of the Department of Labor at Washington, to determine whether two committee recommendations of a minimum wage rate of 40c. an hour in the cottonseed and peanut crushing industry and in the vegetable fats and oils industry should be adopted.

—O-P-D—

Soap Maximum Prices Set For Retail Grocery Sales

Specific dollars-and-cents maximum prices for retail grocery sales on the brand name soaps, soap powders, and cleansers were established May 14 by the Office of Price Administration. The regulation is restricted to retail grocery sales at this time, it is stated, since by far the greater part of all soap sold to the domestic consumer moves through such outlets.

—O-P-D—

Townsend to Be WFA Agent

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of M. Clifford Townsend as special representative of the War Food Administrator in contacts with the Governors of States and the State Commissioners and Secretaries of Agriculture, has been announced by Administrator Chester C. Davis. Mr. Townsend leaves the post of Director of the Food Production Administration to take the new duties.

—O-P-D—

Herty Laboratory Gets Financial Support from Ga.

Governor Ellis Arnall, of Georgia, has agreed to provide the Herty Laboratory, Savannah, with $10,000 annually, and an additional $6,000 a year for the woodland division, which is a marketing agency set up to assist timber growers.

—O-P-D—

Hercules Names Calo N.Y. Resins Distributor

The John H. Calo Company, this city, long time distributor of Hercules Powder Company's naval stores products in the metropolitan New York district, is now distributor also for that company's synthetic resins in the same area.

—O-P-D—

American Can Names Bell to West Coast Post

Edward Hall Bell, general manager of the northwestern district for the American Can Company, has been appointed vice-president in charge of west coast operations, including those in Alaska and British Columbia.

—O-P-D—

Waste kitchen fats collection from the nation's households during March amounted to 7,312,617 pounds, or 43.9 percent of the national quota, WPB Salvage Division has announced.

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Rosin's Roles In Varnishmaking

—*Continued from page 42*

and transfer it to a 250-c.c. carbon dioxide flask or other widemouth bottle. Then weigh out 1 gram rain mortar.

Add 10 c.c. to 15 c.c. (usually 10 c.c. for rosin of chloroform; shake with a circular motion, and when dissolved add exactly 50 c.c. of menthanol. The solution with ordinary rosin will remain clear, but with the CP or acidless rosins it will become milky-white and opaque.

After the methanol is in, add 1 c.c. of phenolphthalein indicator and mix by shaking. Then titrate with seminormal potassium hydroxide solution (N/2 KOH). Also run a "blank" on 10 c.c. of chloroform, 50 c.c. of methanol, and 1 c.c. of indicator. The end of the titration is noted by the appearance of a pink color, and the difference between the number of cubic centimetres (c.c.) used for the rosin solution and the "blank," multiplied by the acid value (usually stated in terms of oleic acid) of the N/2 KOH gives the acid value or figure of the 1 gram sample of resin.

Example:—Suppose that the corresponding acid value of the seminormal potash solution is 28.08 and that it required 6.2 c.c. to produce the pink-color end-reaction with the 1 gram solution of ordinary rosin, while 0.2 c.c. was required for the "blank." Then exactly 6 c.c. of potash solution was used to neutralize the acid in the rosin. Multiplying 6 by the acid value or figure of the potash solution, that is, 28.08, and acid value of 168.48 would be obtained.

The amount of potash solution required for a CP rosin with an acid value of, say, 5.62 would be 0.2 c.c.

Fused Resinates

The major fused metallic resinates basically useful in varnishmaking are made as follows:—

Lead Resinate

Rosin	100 lbs.
Litharge	32 lbs.
Net product	127 lbs.

Melt the rosin to 320°; then commence adding the litharge in small portions, meanwhile raising the heat to 420°. Cook at 420° to 480° until all the litharge is taken up.

The litharge should be added in about 2-pound portions, allowing five to ten minutes between lots. Stir thoroughly during each addition, and throughout the entire period of incorporating the lead, particularly scraping the bottom of the kettle to prevent accumulation there before going into solution. Lead resinate does not granulate like manganese resinate.

Manganese Resinate

Rosin	100 lbs.
Manganese dioxide	12½ lbs.
Net product	105 lbs.

Melt rosin to about 320°; then commence adding the black oxide a little at a time, stirring constantly until all is in. Continue the heat and raise to 420°, cooking until the black color disappears and a sample on glass shows a transparent amber color. Raise the heat to 480°; pull from fire, and pour into cooling box before it has time to thicken or "go dry."

The chemical reaction of the rosin and the manganese dioxide produces manganese resinate and hydrogen dioxide:—

$$2HC_{20}H_{29}O_2 + MnO_2 = Mn(C_{20}H_{29}O_2)_2 + H_2O_2$$

Mol. wt.	604	87	657	34
Quant.	100	14.4	108.77	

Theoretically, 14.4 pounds of manganese dioxide unite with 100 pounds of rosin to form 108.77 pounds of manganese resinate. Pure manganese dioxide (MnO_2) should contain 63.22 percent of manganese and 36.78 percent of oxygen.

Zinc Resinate

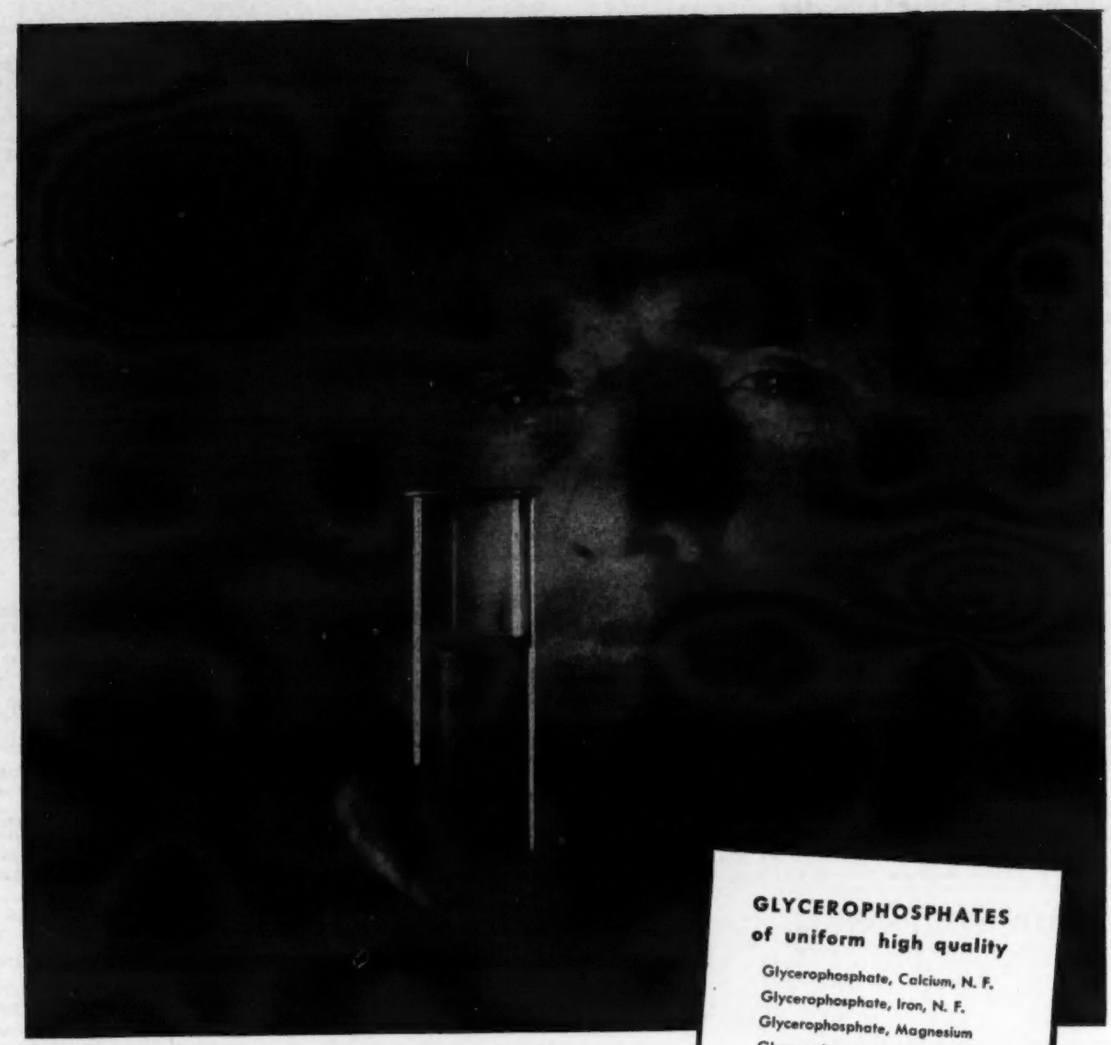
WW rosin	100 lbs.
Zinc sulphate, crystals	40 lbs.
Net product	110 lbs.

Melt the rosin and run to 390° or 400°; then pull from the fire and commence adding the zinc salt in small amounts. As the zinc sulphate contains about 34 percent of combined sulphuric acid and 37 percent of water, the reaction with hot rosin results in excessive foaming; therefore, whip down the foam, and stir well before adding each successive lot of salt. When it is all in and foaming has ceased, put back over the fire and heat to 540°, pull from the fire and allow to cool slowly to about 480°; then pour into the cooling box.

The hardening action of this compound—it is especially useful as a hardener—is due to the action of both the zinc and the sulphuric acid on the rosin. Fused zinc resinate, or zinc-hardened rosin, has been used successfully to replace in part orange shellac in industrial goods (formula sent free at request).

—O-P-D—

Amino acids price list is being compiled by B. L. Lemke Company, fine and rare chemicals, this city.



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On the accuracy with which this analytical chemist reads the color of his control sample, for example, may depend the purity of the next shipment of pharmaceuticals that goes into your finished product—and the continued high reputation of your products.

That's why Monsanto control laboratories are staffed by highly skilled chemists. And that's why you can depend on *controlled* quality in *every* shipment of *every* Monsanto pharmaceutical that reaches your plant.

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis, Mo.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
of uniform high quality

- Glycerophosphate, Calcium, N. F.
- Glycerophosphate, Iron, N. F.
- Glycerophosphate, Magnesium
- Glycerophosphate, Manganese, N. F.
- Glycerophosphate, Potassium (Solution)
- Glycerophosphate, Sodium, N. F.
- Glycerophosphate, Sodium (Solution)
- Glycerophosphoric Acid (Solution)

MONSANTO CHEMICALS

Monsanto pharmaceuticals of *controlled* quality:

Acetanilid U. S. P.
Acetophenetidin U. S. P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin)
Benzoic Acid U. S. P.
Caffeine U. S. P.
Dicalcium Phosphate
Chloral Hydrate U. S. P.
Chloramine-T U. S. P.
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate U. S. P.
Phenol U. S. P.
Phenolphthalein U. S. P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Potassium Phosphate
Saccharin U. S. P.
Salicylates
Salol U. S. P.
Sodium Benzoate U. S. P.
Sulfanilamide U. S. P.

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Sulfanilamide Prices Reduced—Spanish 1942 Quicksilver Output About 65,000 Flasks—Triethanolamine Removed From Allocation—Butyl Solvents Ordered Allocated

Outside of a reduction in the price for sulfanilamide, the past week was a quiet one so far as price developments were concerned. Almost without exception, products were priced on a firm and well stabilized basis that lacked any further specific treatment in the way of dollars and cents price ceilings by the Office of Price Administration. Something akin to a crisis seemed to be developing in that office and reorganization of some sort was believed to be likely in the future.

Of more than passing interest was the receipt of the statistics on Spanish quicksilver ore production, the first received here since war began in 1939—or at least the first made available to all. In 1942, 42,600 metric tons of ore were fettled and 600 tons remained to be calcined. The ore fettled would be the equivalent of approximately 65,000 flasks of quicksilver.

The War Production Board did not let the week pass without giving forth a batch of control orders affecting some materials in this market. The orders were concerned entirely with the allocation of production and placed normal and secondary butyl alcohol, isobutyl acetate, methyl-isobutyl ketone, diethylethanolamine, diphenyl monophosphate, and dimonophenyl phosphate under allocation control. Triethanolamine was removed from allocation.

The WPB allocation order M-275 covering alkanolamines used in refining petroleum products, making pharmaceuticals and medicines, and manufacturing waxes and polishes on May 25 was amended by placing diethylenethanolamine under allocation and removing therefrom the alkanolamine known as triethanolamine.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Sulfanilamide, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.0	236.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetanilide.—No exceptional pressure for goods but a sustained well developed, and well supplied consuming request prevailed at firm prices.

Acetone.—The short supply was clearly evident and conditions did not suggest early increase on available supplies.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Production is coming well with the heavy consumption of this material and all requirements were reported being met well and on a fairly prompt basis.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Civilian requirements are not escaping the attention of producers and a fair amount of such material remains after armed forces and lend-lease requirements are met.

Acid, Boric.—Nothing sensational in demand. Steady absorption of available production noted but the output of producers could be raised with not too much effort.

Acid, Camphoric.—In low supply and available in small lots for the most part.

Acid, Citric.—Were it not for the fact that the output of numerous materials requiring this item has been reduced by government fiat, the shortage would be even worse than it is—which is worse enough for anyone.

Acid, Nicotinic. — Requirements maintained at a high level. Prices hold.

Acid, Phosphoric.—Steady to firm in all departments and moving in good volume which keeps reserve stocks on a conservative basis.

Acid, Tartaric.—Definite information relating to the arrival of other North African products holds out hope that arrangements to bring argols and calcium tartrate from there to here will not fail the domestic producers of tartaric acid.

Alcohol.—Specific cents per barrel storage and hauling charges for alcohol belonging to the Defense Supplies Corporation were established on May 28. The storage charge is 1c. per barrel per month, based on the total capacity of all tanks used in such month; plus ¾c. per barrel per month, based on the average quantity of storage during such month, whenever the supplier of the service assumes a warhouseman's liability with respect to the alcohol. For handling, the charge to and from tank, barge, or tanker is 1c. per barrel in and out of storage; from tank car, 2c. per barrel in and out of storage; and from tank truck, 3c. per barrel in and out of storage.

Atropine.—No further change in sulphate prices and the market has apparently settled into fairly stable position for the time being at least.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Movement of salts in excellent volume, but in direct ratio to the amount of metal allocated to the producers—which amount is regulated by needs of a purely war program character.

Butyl Acetate.—Both normal and secondary items placed under allocation by the WPB order General Preference Order M-159 as amended.

Castor Oil.—Imports of beans unchanged. Total since January 1, 133,270,600 pounds. Oil moving actively and involving a substantially large part of the current total of production. Undertones very firm.

Chicago, May 26.—Firm market conditions persist in castor oil. Buyers are showing interest. Ruling prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Diethylethanolamine.—Under complete allocation by WPB.

Diphenylmonophosphate.—Now under allocation as result of WPB amendment of its order M-183.

Fishliver Oils.—Firm at all points with demand, particularly for lower potencies, holding strong and virile throughout the period.

Los Angeles, May 26.—The market for fish liver products is very firm, with the lower potencies eagerly requested.

Glycerin.—Consumption heavy and showing more signs of gaining than otherwise. Production requires increasing quantities of raw material and the call for fats and greases has rarely been greater in the history of the soap and glycerin industries.

Chicago, May 26.—Glycerin demand persistent and tone of the market is strong. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Isobutyl Acetate.—General Preference Order M-150 amended to place this article under allocation for use. Demand exceeds supply.

Association Meetings:—

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-16.

Association of Food and Drug Officials, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colo., May 24 and 28.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHEMICAL KESSCO PRODUCTS SPECIALTIES

Manufacturers of

GLYCERYL MONO STEARATE
Pure and Self-emulsifying

DIGLYCOL STEARATE
Diglycol Oleate, Diglycol Laurate

PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONO OLEATE
Laurate, Stearate, Myristate, etc.

SUN SCREEN BASE

INSECT REPELLENT No. 4

ACID EMULSIFIERS
Cosmetic and Industrial Grades
Other Esters to Meet Individual Requirements

For use as:
CARRIERS, ADDITIVES, EMULSIFIERS, BINDING AGENTS, COATING MATERIALS and for other purposes

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STATE ROAD and COTTMAN AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PROCTER & GAMBLE
Largest Producers and Refiners of
CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE
U.S.P.
Packed in drums and cans
Also other grades—Stocks in principal cities
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Cincinnati, Ohio
220 East 42nd Street
New York City

VITAMIN PRODUCTS
FISH LIVER OILS—CONCENTRATES
THE ATLANTIC COAST FISHERIES COMPANY
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Repeating a staple shade over and over again, or creating "blended sets" without a hairbreadth's difference in hue, becomes routine when you use National colors.

Pioneer among domestic color manufacturers, National offers the cosmetic industry the most complete line of U. S. Government Certified Colors and the unduplicated experience of National technicians in working out the most economical formula for the shade required.

We invite you to use nearby National Technical Service.

Pharmaceutical Laboratories
NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA GREENSBORO CHATTANOOGA
PROVIDENCE SAN FRANCISCO ATLANTA PORTLAND, ORE.
CHICAGO CHARLOTTE NEW ORLEANS TORONTO

Mannitol.—Prices stabilized. Production well taken in keeping with the requirements of the war program.

Menthol.—With the New York market virtually swept clean of all natural menthol and with every pound of synthetic material actually far more valuable that permissionable ceilings permit, the future of production from domestic peppermint oil—if and when—remains clouded by the uncertainties arising from the current sale of oil with benefit of a floor and without price-limiting ceilings so far as farmer-producers are concerned.

Methanol. — Consumption requires every gallon possible of production and the record thus far is relatively good when all difficulties are considered.

Methyl Acetone. — Still dormant with consuming channels comparatively narrow and, hence, with supply more than ample.

Quicksilver.—If information be reasonably correct, the Almaden mercury mines in Spain in 1942 processed 42,600 metric tons of ore. And if calculation be reasonably active, this quantity probably yielded approximately 65,000 flasks. This is the first intimation of what the Spanish mines have been doing An equally reasonably correct picture on Italian production would be interesting.

San Francisco, May 26.—Sales agents for some of the leading mines report no particular change in the quicksilver market, although there has been a general tendency on the part of buyers towards a slowness in their purchasing operations. In Los Angeles it is reported there are some unsold stocks accumulating. Prices range from $190 to $192 per flask.

Quinine. — Little percolates into civilian channels and won't so long as the requirements of the armed forces cannot be totally met out of present stocks. Substitutes get a play in piecing out the need for antimalarials in practically every theater of war.

Riboflavin.—In active demand but available at prices apparently steady.

Rochelle Salt.—The future of supplies depends a lot on the ability of producers eventually to get larger quantities of raw material for processing into tartrates.

Salicin.—Still no stocks available. And it could be produced here if the demand were large enough—which it is not at present.

Santonin.—The season when consumption usually rises is at hand but to this writing no need of manufacturing consumers has gone unsatisfied. Prices completely stabilized.

Seidlitz Mixture.—There is a chance that raw materials may be available in larger quantities. When that happens, stocks of this article will probably rise moderately.

Soda Benzoate.—It is believed that all major requirements of essential manufacturing consumers will be filled on a reasonably prompt and complete basis.

Soda Citrate.—Considering all the troubles that afflict producers whose raw material requirements cannot be fully supplied, a surprisingly good job in keeping all consumers supplied with a fair proportion of their requirements is being done.

Soda Glycerophosphate. — Stability of prices and the routine quality of current consuming requirements is generally reported.

Soda Sulphocarbolate.—No surplus of stocks on spot are noted but most needs are being covered and the market lacks unsettling conditions.

Strychnine.—No shortage of this article has been felt in major fashion as yet. There is no clear understanding of the extent to which the product will be needed to combat rodents in the agricultural areas this year.

Sugar of Milk.—Stocks definitely short and most producers are well behind in their orders. The supply of raw material is being drained heavily by needs of the war program.

Sulfanilamide.—Quotations reduced. Drums, 90c. to $1.10 per pound in quantities ranging from 1,000 pounds down to 25-pound lots. Prices in canisters, $1.35; bottles, $1.45 to $1.70.

Triethanolamine.—WPB amended its order M-275 and thereby removed this article from allocation as of May 25.

Pfizer & Co. Receives Army-Navy "E"

The army-navy production award for excellence in war production was presented to the employees of Charles Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemists, at the company's plant in Brooklyn, May 24. The presentation of the award was made by Lieut. Col. Ralph R. Patch, of the Sanitary Corps, who represented the United States Surgeon General. George A. Anderson, prsident of the Pfizer organization, formally accepted the award.

Lieut. Commander Bennett I. Fielding, of the U. S. Naval Reserve, presented the "E" pins to employees in behalf of the Navy and War departments. The pins were accepted on behalf of the Pfizer employees by seven men who have been in the employ of the company for periods ranging from forty-six to twenty-five years. These were Joseph Bereis, with the company for forty-six years, who made the address of acceptance; John Flack, Joseph Malerba, Frederick Haag, Michael Zito, George Goetz and Theodore Rehm. Milton Cross, National Broadcasting Company announcer, acted as master of ceremonies.

The award ceremonies were concluded with a "family" dinner in the Drug and Chemical Club, at which the speakers included John Smith, vice-president of the company; John Powers, vice-president of the company; James Kerrigan, vice-president of Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, Rahway, N. J., and Fred Stock, head of the drug and cosmetic unit of the Chemicals Branch of the War Production Board.

Lt. Col. James E. Demerest, QMC; Lt. Col. H. T. Marshall, Medical Corps; Lt. Col. H. F. Currier, Commanding Officer N. Y. Medical Depot; Milton Cross, NBC announcer; George Anderson, president of Pfizer; Lt. Com. Bennett I. Fielding, USNR; Lt. Col. Ralph R. Patch, Sanitary Corps, and Joseph Bereis.

A.P.M.A. Prepares War-Session Program

—Continued from page 4

Lieut.-Col. Harrison J. Shull, Division of Medical Practice, Office of the Surgeon General, United States Army: "Advances in Drug Therapy—World War I and World War II."

Lieut.-Col. Stuart G. Smith, St. Louis Medical Department Procurement District, United States Army: "Purchasing Drugs for the Army."

Capt. David B. Kriser, Small War Plants Branch, Purchases Division, Army Service Forces: "Small War Plants."

(c) Address: Morris Fishbein, M. D., editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association: "Postwar Medicine."

(d) Address: Melvin T. Copeland, director of research and professor of marketing at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Adjustment: "Business Planning for Postwar Jobs."

Tuesday Afternoon, June 15

War session: Presiding Officer, Charles Wesley Dunn; meeting called to order at 2:00 p.m.

Order of business—

(a) Address: Joseph G. Blandi, special assistant to chief counsel, United States Bureau of Internal Revenue: "War Excess Profits Tax Relief."

(b) Address: Fred J. Stock, chief, Drugs and Cosmetics Section, Chemicals Division, War Production Board: "War Production Control."

(c) Address: Richard C. Harrison, chairman of eligibility committee, Automotive Supply Rationing Division, Office of Price Administration.

(d) Address: Burton Jolles, head of miscellaneous unit, Sugar Section, Food Rationing Division, Office of Price Administration.

e) Address: John J. Toohy, associate price executive, in charge of Drug, Cosmetic, and Soap Section, Office of Price Administration.

Frank A. Delgado, head of Drug and Fine Chemicals Unit, Office of Price Administration: "MPR 392."

(f) Address: Thomas W. Delahanty, chief, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce: "Postwar Surplus of Drugs Owned by Government."

The first day of the convention will be devoted to the usual business of the association. The third day will have a production aspect. Programs for these sessions are nearing completion.

—O-P-D—

OPA Major Shakeup Indicated

—Continued from page 3

organization doubted that changes outlined would occur, and were confident that Mr. Galbraith would be continued in his present position as Deputy Administrator in charge of prices.

There appeared to be little doubt, however, that the OPA is facing more or less of a crisis. Criticism has been mounting from nearly all sides lately, and it is understood that a strong congressional movement was on foot for partitioning the agency and dividing its work among the other war agencies of the government. One informant claimed that such a proposal had been placed before the White House.

The chief target of attack has been the OPA's pricing policies on foods, consumers claiming that the levels have been set too high while the independent grocers complained that they were being squeezed to the point that many of them will be forced out of business.

Labor long has been critical of OPA for failing to hold down prices, and the agency in some quarters has been accused as responsible in some measure for the shortage of gasoline in the East through its failure to stop rationing leaks and crack-down on violators.

The partitioning of the OPA being proposed in congress would follow along these lines:—food pricing and rationing would be given to the War Food Administration; responsibility over petroleum products would be shifted to the Petroleum Administration; a majority of the remaining functions would be turned over to the War Production Board's Office of Civilian Requirements; enforcement would be placed under the Treasury Department.

—O-P-D—

Magnesium Plant In Spokane Starts Operation

OPD Washington Bureau

The first of the units of the new government-owned magnesium plant at Spokane, Wash., went into operation May 25, the Aluminum and Magnesium Division of the War Production Board announced. The plant is being built and operated by the Electro Metallurgical Company, a subsidiary of the Unian Carbide & Carbon Corporation, for the government's Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Rubber Drug Sundries Ceilings Set by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

Temporary manufacturers' ceiling prices for syringes, catheters and similar drug sundries made of neoprene, a synthetic rubber, were established by the Office of Price Administration May 26.

The ceilings will expire September 30, 1943, before which date OPA expects to revise and possibly to lower them in some instances. The ceilings for neoprene bulbs and bulb goods are set at differentials ranging from 5 to 15 cents over ceilings for the same commodities made of natural rubber. For glass molded surgical tubing, prices of neoprene articles are established in dollars and cents per dozen items.

—O-P-D—

Cadmium Industry Advisers Appointed

The Cadmium Industry Advisory Committee has been formed by the War Production Board. The government presiding officer is Harry J. Wolfe. Committee members are:—

Frank E. Chesney, American Steel & Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. F. Colcord, U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Company, New York; Irwin H. Cornell, St. Joseph Lead Company, New York; C. A. Dinwoodie, MacDermid, Inc., Waterbury, Conn.; Clarence Glass, Vice-President, Anaconda Copper Mining Co., New York; O. J. Hall, Vice-President, The Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Mervine, Asst. General Sales Mgr., New Jersey Zinc Co., New York; B. H. Jacob, Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Co., Joplin, Mo.; C. H. Klaustermeyer, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; L. K. Lindhal, President, The Udylite Corporation, Detroit, Mich.; L. G. Matthews, American Smelting and Refining Company, New York; Paul M. Savage, Secretary, McGean Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. R. R. Shively, Vice-President, B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., New York; Kurt Weinberg, International Minerals & Metals Corp., New York; Chas. W. Yerger, Hanson-Van Winkle Munning Company, Matawan, N. J.

—O-P-D—

Lemke Takes More Space

B. L. Lemke Company, manufacturer and distributor of fine and rare chemicals, this city, has leased an additional floor at its present location of 248-250 West Broadway, to extend their present facilities for the manufacture and development of new products. Starting June 1 the office will be on the seventh floor.

—O-P-D—

Furfural will be manufactured in Denmark by the strawboard industry.

Use

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A Dependable Source of Supply . . .

A FEW OF THE MANY CHEMICALS AVAILABLE

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U. S. P. Powd. . . . Crystals

ACID AMINOACETIC
U. S. P. Powd.

ACID MANDELIC
U. S. P. Fine Crystals

AMINOPYRINE
U. S. P. Powd. . . . Crystals

BARBITAL
U. S. P. Powd.

CALCIUM MANDELATE
U. S. P. Fluffy...Super Fluffy...Dense

IODOPHTHALEIN SODIUM
U. S. P. Powd. . . . Finely Powd.

PHENOBARBITAL
U. S. P. Gran. . . . Powd.

THEOPHYLLINE
U. S. P. Fine Crystals

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SULFAPYRIDINE U.S.P. (and Sodium Monohydrate)
SULFATHIAZOLE U.S.P. (and Sodium Monohydrate)
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
Nikethamide
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (Powder—Crystals)
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Cinchophen N. F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Glutamic Acid HCL
Aminoacetic Acid U.S.P.
Calcium and Sodium Pantothenate
2-Methyl-1, 4 Naphthoquinone
PHENOTHIAZINE (For Veterinarian Use)

Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK NEW JERSEY

'Hexone' Placed Under Allocation

—Continued from page 3

ical a month, without written authority, so long as the total quantity does not exceed the amount the supplier is authorized to deliver during that period. Beginning with July, each customer is required to furnish his supplier with a certificate as to the end use of the methylisobutylketone ordered.

All suppliers are now required to file WPB form PD-602 each month covering their proposed deliveries, submitting such forms to the WPB Chemicals Division on the twentieth of the preceding month.

—O-P-D—

Glass Advisory Committee Formed

OPD Washington Bureau

The appointment of a national industry advisory committee to represent the glass container industry was announced May 27 by the Office of Price Administration. The committee of sixteen industry representatives will cooperate with OPA in study of the industry's pricing problems. All regions and types of glass container production are represented on the group. Those named are:—

Emory G. Ackerman, Thatcher Manufacturing Company, Elmira, N. Y.; Randolph H. Barnard, Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio; George F. Collins, jr., Liberty Glass Company, Sapulpa, Okla.; Samuel B. DeMerell, Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation, Lancaster, Ohio; Edward D. Easterby, Laurens Glass Works, Laurens, S. C.; Joseph C. Feagley, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa.; James M. Foster, Foster-Forbes Glass Company, Marion, Ind.; Edward A. Hinkins, Tygart Valley Glass Company, Washington, Pa.; George F. Lang, Carr-Lowrey Glass Company, Baltimore; Max J. Jones, Obear-Nester Glass Company, St. Louis; Walter H. McClure, Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, Wheeling, W. Va.; Robert C. McCrystal, Glass Containers, Inc., Los Angeles; Fred J. Petty, Ball Brothers Company, Muncie, Ind.; Arthur F. Reed, F. E. Reed Glass Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Roy R. Underwood, Knox Glass Associates, Oil City, Pa., and Robert L. Warren, Brockway Glass Company, Brockway, Pa.

—O-P-D—

Wholesalers Distribution Problems Reviewed

At the first meeting of the Wholesale Trade Advisory Committee with officials of the wholesale and retail trade division of the War Production Board, held in the Commodore hotel, May 26, it was agreed that if the production of civilian goods is to be further reduced "unrestricted distribution should not be permitted."

Both distributors and manufacturers are now allocating their sales voluntarily. Members of the committee pointed out, however, that this together with the inventory control order of the WPB should operate to prevent inequitable distribution. While no final action was taken at the meeting, the committee felt that at present no further controls beyond those already in effect are required to assure balanced distribution of available supplies of consumers' goods.

—O-P-D—

General Foods Names Olsen to Research Post

Dr. A. G. Olsen has been appointed assistant manager of General Foods central laboratories in Hoboken, N. J., according to T. M. Rector, manager of the laboratories and of the company's research and development department. Dr. Olsen will continue as director of the food technology section of the central laboratories. Dr. Olsen has been with the company since 1923.

A. B. Doran, formerly manager of the office and service divisions of the central laboratories, has been transferred to General Foods headquarters office as assistant to the manager of the research and development department.

—O-P-D—

Dunkel Company Setup Described

In a letter to the Reporter, Paul A. Dunkel, head of Paul A. Dunkel & Co., of this city, points out a confusing similarity of company names. He stated:—

Undoubtedly you have had numerous calls and have also noted newspaper articles to the effect that a concern by the name of Samuel Dunkel & Company, butter and egg dealers, of New York and Brooklyn, has been sued by the government in connection with delivering of inferior qualities of whole dried eggs.

We wish to mention that said company has absolutely no connection with ours, and also that the writer personally has no outside connections or interests in this firm.

—O-P-D—

Crude Abrasive Put Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

The supply of manufactured crude abrasive and abrasive grain, used chiefly to make grinding wheels, sandpaper, and other abrasive products, will be allocated by the Tools Division of the War Production Board under Order M-319, issued May 24. Those buying manufactured crude abrasive are to apply to WPB on or before June 15 for the quantities required in July and August. With purchases to be authorized for two-month periods, the next date of application is August 15 to cover September and October requirements. The corresponding application dates for abrasive grain are June 10 and August 10.

—O-P-D—

Over-All War Board Set Up

—Continued from page 3

committee will meet from time to time with me in the Cabinet room.

We are entering a phase of the war effort when we must streamline our activities, avoid duplication and overlapping, eliminate interdepartmental friction, make decisions with dispatch and keep both our military machine and our essential civilian economy running in team and at high speed.

Justice Byrnes is resigning as Economic Stabilization Director to become Director of the Office of War Mobilization. Judge Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky, now a member of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, will succeed Justice Byrnes as Economic Stabilization Director. Judge Vinson was a member of Congress for fourteen years and for eight years of that period a member of the House Ways and Means Committee."

—O-P-D—

Calcium Metal Restrictions Eased

OPD Washington Bureau

Industrial users of calcium metal may obtain small quantities for consumer use under an amendment of conservation order M-303, issued by the War Production Board May 25.

Order M-303, effective April 1, 1943, established control over all uses of calcium metal, it was pointed out by WPB Chemicals Division. Now, however, those industrial users who require small quantities are permitted to accept and use three pounds of calcium metal in the form of carrots, an impure form of the metal, or two pounds of calcium metal in any other form per month, without specific authority of the WPB.

—O-P-D—

Buy War Stamps

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Manufacturing Chemists

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Specializing in Private Formula Work

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200 WEST HOUSTON STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DSC Alcohol Storage Charges Set

—Continued from page 7

man's liability is assumed, and handling charges of 1c. per barrel in and 1c. out when movement is to or from a tanker, barge or tank; 2c. in and 2c. out when tank cars are used, and 3c. in and 3c. out when shipment is by tank truck. A charge may also be made for the actual cost of Alcohol Tax Unit Bonds required by law of warehousemen storing alcohol.

No handling charge is allowed if the storage is performed by the manufacturer at the place of manufacture.

—O-P-D—

Glycols in Cosmetics May Be Hazardous

—Continued from page 5

cols. For this reason we feel that, in the light of our present knowledge any amount of such glycols as ethyleneglycol, carbitol, and diethyleneglycol, in excess of 5 percent in a preparation for topical application to small areas of the body would constitute a hazard.

In the case of such preparations as sun-screen lotions and protective creams, where the material is applied to extensive areas of the body, we feel that the above may constitute a hazard in any concentration.

—O-P-D—

New Products Pricing Formula Issued by OPA

—Continued from page 5

plied by the direct costs of the product being priced and the result will be the maximum price of the product being priced. The "comparable commodity" whose mark-up factor is used must have been actually sold in March, 1942.

"Comparable commodity" is defined in the amendment as a commodity which is made by the same seller, has the same general use and is recognized in the trade or industry as being of the same general type, even though different materials or construction are used, and has a direct cost varying by not more than 50 percent from the direct cost of the commodity being priced. Where more than one commodity can be regarded as comparable, the one whose direct cost is closest to the direct cost of the commodity being priced is regarded as the "comparable commodity."

"Direct cost" is defined in the amendment as being the sum of the direct labor and direct material costs. Direct labor costs are to be computed on wage rates no higher than those permitted by law, and direct material costs are to be computed on prices no higher than maximum prices established by the applicable price regulation.

—O-P-D—

Obituaries

P. C. Busschaert

P. C. Busschaert, gum broker and import agent, died unexpectedly of a heart ailment May 22 at the age of sixty-two years.

Mr. Busschaert, a Belgian by birth and an American citizen at the time of his death, was the United States agent for Boxall & Co., the Anglo-Egyptian gum arabic exporting house in the Sudan, and his agency connection with the leading varnish gum house in Belgium was continued when that agency took up its headquarters in the Belgian Congo.

Surviving him are his wife, a daughter and a son.

Dr. Hamilton Perkins Cady

Dr. Hamilton Perkins Cady, chemist and scientist, member of the faculty of the University of Kansas for forty-four years, who found helium in natural gas in Kansas, died May 26 in Lawrence, Kansas. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Helium had been discovered in 1895 by Prof. Ramsay but there was no known use for it until ten years later when, because of its non-inflammable character, it proved admirably suited for inflating dirigible balloons. It was then found in much of the natural gas in Texas. Dr. Cady's identification of helium in the natural gas in Kansas occurred at Dexter, in that State, when he and Dr. D. F. McFarland were summoned to ascertain why natural gas tapped in a well and piped into that town would not burn. Dr. Cady's finding of helium in that gas led to the establishment of a helium plant there.

Dr. Cady is also credited with inventing scales to determine the molecular weight of gases and with initiating research in liquid ammonia.

Surviving is a daughter.

George W. Greer

George W. Greer, one of the original partners in 1904 of R. T. Greer & Co., handler of domestic crude drugs, died May 21 in Pikeville, Ky. He was seventy-seven years old.

Mr. Greer became sole owner of the Greer company in 1933; he continued active in its management until last January when he was forced to retire because of ill health, and sold the business to his sons, George W., jr., and C. R., his daughter, Mrs. Fay Greer Sharp, and his son-in-law, F. H. Sharp. Mr. Greer was president and a director of the First National Bank of Pikeville for fifteen years and a trustee of the First Methodist Church there for about twenty years.

Mrs. Greer survives her husband, as do eight children, Guy E. Greer, of the editorial staff of *Fortune Magazine;* Capt. M. R. Greer, of the United States Navy; Mrs. L. S. Crane, Chicago; C. R. Greer, Marion, Va.; Mrs. F. H Sharp, Pikeville, Ky; P. S. Greer, Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. G. A. Culbertson, Prestonburg, Ky., and George W. Greer, jr., of Marion, Va.

Walter R. Phemister

Walter R. Phemister, associated for more than twenty-six years with the Monsanto Chemical Company, died in his home in Hanover, Mass. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Surviving are his wife, two sons and a daughter.

William J. Higgs, former assistant treasurer of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, this city, died recently in Maplewood, N. J. He has been with the company for forty-seven years.

James A. Clark, affiliated with the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, died May 20. He was sixty-three years of age.

Dr. Morduch L. Kaplan, a retired industrial chemist, died recently in Brooklyn. He was seventy years of age.

Henry Kohler, president of the Arabol Manufacturing Company, this city, died recently.

Ernest Minturn Lawrence, retired manufacturer of fire extinguishers, died recently in West Brighton, S. I. He was seventy-four years of age.

William George Rudd, since 1927 vice-president of the People's Gas, Light & Coke Company, Chicago, died May 26. He was fifty-five years of age.

Charles J. Sawyer, box manufacturer, died May 27, Hudson, Mass. He was seventy-seven years of age.

Mrs. Pearl McClelland Snowden, a director of the United States Potash Company, this city, and widow of George Grant Snowden, New York oil man, died May 27, Philadelphia.

Mrs. John Teagle, mother of Walter C. Teagle, retired chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died recently in Blue Hill, Me. She was eighty-nine years of age.

E. F. Woodward, well known Houston oil man, died May 24, at Hondo, Tex.

Pitman-Moore Names Winnek Research Head

Dr. Philip S. Winnek has joined the staff of Pitman-Moore Company, pharmaceutical and biological manufacturer, as director of research. Dr. Winnek obtained his A.B. in chemistry at Stanford in 1931; his Ph.D. in biochemistry at the University of California in 1935; he won the Sterling fellowship in physiological chemistry at Yale, 1935-37. He comes to the Pitman-Moore Company from the research laboratories of American Cyanamid Company.

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Toda correspondencia relativa es invitada cordialmente.

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Purchasing Agents Discuss WPB and OPA

—Continued from page 3

strains were more explicity adduced by George A. Renard, executive secretary and treasurer of the association. After pointing out the needs of the government in procurement, transportation, and use of the materials of war and the inevitable concomitants of scarcity and control of civilian activities, he said:—

The purchasing agent's job today, now, is much more than following WPB and OPA regulations—tough as that is. Your job includes

1. Getting the necessary materials, or else shouting to the housetops for relief when stymied, but you can't just let the matter drop.

2. Adequate expediting, to follow up deliveries of materials ordered so that proper scheduling of deliveries will be accomplished and avoid interference with production.

3. You must try to buy your materials and subcontract items as closely as possible, so as to make your contribution in holding down the cost of the war.

The PA's problems cannot be solved in Washington, nor can his job be done there, Mr. Renard said. These things must come out of the purchasing departments of business.

The 1943-44 Officers

The purchasing agents elected as their national officers the following:—

President, Ben R. Newberry, of the Lone Star Gas Company, Dallas, Texas.

Executive committeemen, Roy C. Haberkern, of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Lee A. Baumhover, of the City of Portland, Portland, Ore.; O. E. McCatchey, of the Barnsdall Oil Company, Tulsa, Okla.; Emil H. Jones, of the E. R. Wagner Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee; Gerald R. Smith, of the Indiana Service Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Leonard Tolson, of the MacLean Publishing Company, Toronto, Canada; Gordon S. Yost, of the Toledo Scale Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. M. Kerrick, of the Mengel Company, Louisville; George L. McCaffrey, of the Owen-Dyneto Division of the Auto-Lite Battery Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. C. Swanton, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn. (With the exception of Mr. Haberkern, these men are regional vice-presidents.)

In the Direction of WPB

Consideration of the impacts of the War Production Board on the purchasing function began with an exposition by Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, of how production is winning battles in today's "business as usual," which is war. Mr. Nelson's

Tommy Weber

Ben R. Newberry
New N.A.P.A. President

urging of all possible cooperation rested on the declaration that the war must be regarded as a never-ending situation, so that the momentum of essential production may not slacken until its job is done. In his words:—

This war can be shortened a year if we keep our minds everlastingly on winning the war and not let anything come in between to destroy our cooperative method. And this war is a cooperative effort.

Production is winning battles and production will win battles when placed into the hands of brave men. But our production will win this war only if we continue to work as a team, to prove that we on the home front are just as tough and do our job just as well night and day as the boys on the front, and if we continue to do our job of winning the war one day sooner, one week sooner, one month sooner.

Our democratic system is on trial. We cannot do the job by demanding competitive advantages, undue profits, by labor strikes or by patronizing black markets. In order to win this war we must consider this a war economy. We must remember that the essential civilian economy is just as necessary as the machine gun. It is this essential civilian economy that produces guns.

It was a tough assignment given the war plants after Pearl Harbor. Yet over and over again industry and labor have broken their own production records.

Just as we have shown our industrial genius, we have shown our common sense. The work of the labor-management committees is a case in point. When you hear of isolated strikes, bear in mind that these headlines are the exception and not the rule. Remember that our axis enemies told us over and over again that we could never achieve cooperation between labor and management and between our minority groups. They have been proven everlastingly wrong.

The civilian side of the production undertaking was presented by Arthur D. Whiteside, WPB vice-chairman for civilian requirements, whose thesis was that there is an irreducible minimum below which civilian life cannot survive. The civilian requirements program was outlined by Mr. Whiteside as having the following objectives:—

(a) The tools and equipment necessary to produce the food and to extract the natural resources which are basic to the combined programs;
(b) The articles of every kind required by children, those who are ill and to maintain health;
(c) The clothing and equipment of workers;
(d) Necessities for the home; and
(e) Hundreds of other scarce necessary items.

The total amount of end-products which will be available for civilian consumption during the next twelve months will be less than during the past year, but many items which have become scarce or have disappeared entirely from the retail shelves will be replenished to meet the minimum needs of the people.

CMP Spelled Out

The perplexities of the controlled materials plan were examined and explained in a symposium directed by H. L. Weber, of Fibreboard Products, Inc., and George W. Aljian, of the Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation. The first contribution was by Walter C. Skuce, director of the CMP division of WPB, who stressed the necessity of adequate bills of materials, to which CMP is directed, in making proper use of the resources of the nation. There cannot be too much information in this respect, he argued.

The B list of CMP may be rearranged, Mr. Skuce said, to facilitate understanding and use. A month has been gained on third quarter schedules, and big operators have compiled information for several quarters ahead. The reporting of monthly proportions is being dropped. Split ratings will continue. Some preferences must be established. New orders must follow new ratings, but existing orders are not affected. The trend is back toward product ratings, as providing more definite end-use data.

Mr. Skuce's message was that CMP is here to stay.

Changes made in CMP regulation 5 early this month were explained by W. E. Arnstein, of the New York office of WPB. These are expected to help to keep small concerns advised—the big ones have been well informed in MRO matters. There has been a clarification of the amount that can be bought through combinations of materials. The basis has been changed from "obtained" to "ordered for delivery" in a given period.

Processes of appeal were explained by Mr. Arnstein. He told of extensions in list A. His closing advice was that chiseling be eliminated because misuse of MRO would lead to more stringent restrictions.

Inventory limitations were discussed by C. N. Schoenlaub, of the WPB Production Controls Bureau, who made the main point that purchasing, planning, and stocks departments must correlate their functions. He stressed the fact that ownership, not mere possession, is the criterion. The objects of inventory control are (1) to maintain workable minimums; (2) to prevent excess accumulations, and (3) to help by way of regulation 13 in equitable redistribution of supplies.

Five exemptions were cited by Mr. Schoenlaub; seven others were mentioned. He told of reports required on form 732, and asked that the control be applied vertically with subcontractors.

John H. Martin, WPB program implementation officer, told how PRP and its P, L, and M orders intermesh with CMP. The preferences remain, although PRP allocation has stopped; its regulations are basic to priority applications.

Changes in regulation 1 do not set up new priority system, Mr. Martin said, they rate services and so on. Changes in 13 to free frozen stocks were recited; preference rating in 11b was mentioned, covering noncritical and class B materials. PD 1a is speeded up; PD 3a is screened by WPB in certain applications; PD 200 minimized the container order. In spite of CMP allotments, 250 L orders are effective; more than 300 M orders prevail for conservation, allocation, and scheduling.

Operations with respect to A products and B products under CMP were explained respectively by Gilbert L. Hartman, of the Oilgear Company, and Harold V. Chisholm, of the Walworth Company. Warehousing by an A-B manufacturer was discussed by Gilbert H. Nelson, of the Essex Wire Corporation.

With Respect to OPA

On the theme, "Price-control is a necessary evil," Clair Wilcox, director of the OPA Industrial Materials Division, argued a variety of points of popular criticism of price-control functioning. These included attempts to cover too much ground, seeking too much information, acting without adequate consultation, interference with production, attempting to compel changes in business practices, inequitable regulating, especially with respect to small business, complexity of regulations, and profit control.

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Mr. Wilcox made a good case for OPA's intentions and efforts. He summed up thus:—

What is the future of price control? Will it succeed or fail? No man knows. Certainly we cannot prevent inflation by price control alone. It is but one of the measures in the general program of stabilization, but for many months it was the only measure that was employed. It was not until October that wage costs were subjected to administration control; that it became possible to regulate the prices of foodstuffs. It was not until April that the movement of manpower from essential industries was brought under general supervision. Taxation still falls far short of closing the inflationary gap. Price control, if it is to be fully effective, must be further implemented by standardization, by subsidization, by concentration, and by other measures which are as yet undeveloped, none of which are likely to be welcome to men who are accustomed to the ways of a free economy.

In the last analysis, the future of prices depends upon the American people. If they want control, they can have it. If they want inflation, they can have it. The difficulty is that they want both. Every man thinks of himself first as a seller, and only secondarily as a buyer. He wants control for the things he buys and inflation for the things he sells.

Harry Barnett
New Chairman of Chemical Buyers

Inflation's Threats

Inflation is well in the making, said Leon Henderson, former OPA chief, and a lot more than price-control is necessary to stop it—when merchandise inventories have been reduced below adequacy and the "economy of strain" sets in.

His "guesstimate" of the future was this:—

I have no private information, but my guess is that the whole organization for war on the home front is due for reconsideration. In most spheres of civilian administrative agencies, such as price and transportation, we have had functional control. The "Czar" system tended to move toward control by commodities or groups of commodities, similar to the controller systems abroad. The inevitable clashes of these opposed systems call for decision, and some kind of executive or executive agency to make prompt decisions.

But if congressional, private, and executive action on existing fronts are insufficient to dam the flood of hot spending power, I believe that credit control is plainly indicated, and cannot long be avoided. The experience with control of consumer credit has been most satisfactory. With plain evidence of hot money and its potential of pyramided credit already noticeable in real estate, securities markets, and in various tangibles, another set of dykes are needed.

It seems quite plain, too, that the high cost of living has become an acute political item, and the coming political campaigns will make much of it.

Labor, through its organizations, appears to be headed for greater participation in the war effort, in managerial decisions affecting the conduct of the war, and yes, unless I miss my guess, in politics.

Chemical Aspects

War business loomed large, in the nature of things, in the annual gathering of the N.A.P.A. chemical and allied products-buyers' group. Chairman James M. Ewing, of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, said that the chemical buyers had not displayed much group activity during the year, except in the New York metropolitan district where a discussion on CMP regulation 5 had been attempted. This turned out to be somewhat useful, even though deferment of issuing of the regulation decimated the time available for its analysis for the formulating of questions. The conference got help from Lawrence Leonard CMP administrator for the chemical industry.

Mr. Ewing raised the question of whether interim meetings of the group were desirable. He suggested that the chairman's office function as a clearing house, and that the efforts of the members be correlated and concentrated in the construction of criticisms of official war orders.

Mr. Ewing's observations had found supplies of most materials good and manpower problems in processing industries not troublesome. But, backlogs were being thinned. The average delivery time of his materials was but half what it was around the first of the year. Distributors have doubled the proportion of the various items they have in stock. Inventory reductions seemed to him to be indicated.

Governmental Muddling

The purchasing problems of the war program were discussed by W. S. Stowell, president of the Chemical Construction Company, who told of his problems in organizing staffs for the buying necessary to the construction of war chemical plants, and the relations to such efforts of myriads of self-styled "experts" in buying, expediting, and inspecting. Mr. Stowell was acrid in his comment on the "battles of the bureaus" which characterize the war effort; he laid particular stress on the possibilities for paper savings in the simplification and rationalization of governmental records, forms, and the like. His experience with "tons of specifications" were related in connection with a recital of the difficulties of getting necessary conferences down to business

Bureaucratic inefficiency may serve a useful postwar purpose, Mr. Stowell said. Some time may be acquired thus to avoid wild scrambles and escape the world's wildest orgy of gambling. In the readjustment it will be imperative that the functioning be honest, fair, intelligent, and nonpolitical. Otherwise there will be extermination of private enterprise.

Reacting quite allergically to the antitrust ideas and activities of Thurman Arnold, Mr. Stowell, said that the rules of business practice should be revised in an orderly manner. He compared the evils attending business with those from time to time arising in football; and he advised that they be similarly eliminated by revision of the laws as necessary. Mr. Stowell had only one fear for the future—that of too much government.

Chemical Industry's Future

Many concerns engaging in governmental work and needing special chemical materials in unprecedented quantities, have been forced into the production of these materials, said W. J. Orchard, president of Wallace & Tiernan Products. It is not to be assumed that these will stay in the chemical industry after this era when cost is of secondary importance. The slowly and steadily grown chemical companies have little to fear from such "interlopers" he said. They should be careful, however, not to compete excessively with themselves.

Mr. Orchard expects the decades following this war to bring the greatest chemical era. He cited discoveries for the synthesis of rubber, plastics, pharmaceuticals which would be capitalized when the period of overcapacity and undernourishment has been passed. The problem will be sensibly to control constructive ambitions and avoid repetition of the fantastic twenties and their disastrous sequelae.

The purchasing department, Mr. Orchard said, should have a full voice in the determining of management policy. Today especially is its duty of watching inventories basic among managerial functioning.

Both Mr. Orchard and Mr. Stowell spoke commendably with reference to the able manner in which purchasing agents are carrying their full share of the responsibilities of the war program.

Chemical Buyers' Officers

The election of the chemical and related materials buyers' group put in office for 1943-44, as president, Harry Barnett, of the Plastics Division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Arlington, N. J.; and as secretary, O. C. Ferris, of the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.

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Temporary Scarcity Skyrockets Lobelia Prices—N. F. Cramp Bark A Companion Item—Black Haw, Bloodroot Close Seconds —Normal Seasonal Trend in Reverse Gear

Business in the market for botanical drugs marked a neap tide rather lower than some periods in the not far distant past. However, it cannot be said that the continuation of demand in an extremely modest volume was much of surprise nor was it seen to portend price weakness in the future.

The fact is that all known market data point toward price strength for the months ahead. Consider the domestic primary markets at this time. This is the season when plenteous labor should be already busy. Deliveries to collection centers should be growing steadily in number and size each week. Prices should show a downward trend as new and lower cost replacement supplies reached the warehouses of dealers.

However, the collection season of 1943 finds labor supply at what is probably its oldest known ebb. It finds current deliveries to dealers' warehouses close to the smallest in trade history. It finds primary market prices rising instead of falling. It finds dealers far more concerned with getting goods to sell later on than with selling them now. And it finds them making but indifferent headway in that direction.

In other words, the 1943 season to date is almost a complete negation of normal collection and replacement buying conditions and experience. It is not the most comfortable and satisfactory season botanical drug dealers have known. Price features during the week included a sudden and sharp rise in lobelia because of scarcity, a similar situation in N.F. cramp bark, and a severe drop in Spanish saffron.

Balsams

Fir.—Oregon balsam stood at $2.25 to $2.50 per gallon and was not too plentiful in any quarter. The position of Canadian balsam continued strong.

Peru.—Moderate stocks were held in strong quarters. Demand fair.

Barks

Black Haw.—Some sellers have withdrawn prices completely pending acquisition of new crop stocks in the primary market. Others who still hold limited quantities name a 40c. per pound market but reserve the right to reject orders because of the scarcity of supplies.

Cascara.—The poor outlook for collection this year has already had its effect on prices and nothing at this time suggests any early reversal of the present strong position. Prices advanced no further here but were very strong.

Cramp.—Stocks of N. F. quality of root turn out to be very small and quotations were close to a definitely nominal base. The price quoted was 70c. per pound. New crop collection is underway but the extent of probable collection is highly uncertain this year.

Beans

Tonka.—Firm and not in oversupply on spot. Demand steady.

Vanilla.—Some prices lower. Mexican whole, $9 to $11 per pound; cuts, $8.25 to $8.75; Tahiti, white label, $3.75 to $4; yellow label, $3.50 to $3.75; West Indian, $8.25 to $8.50. Price position somewhat odd. Practically none but Mexican cuts have arrived on this market and not much of them. Best information is that stocks of all kinds of beans are exceptionally small. No known arrivals of whole Mexicans though arrival not denied. Cuts at $8.25 per pound might suggest whole beans would be worth around $9.25. Would be unwise for consumers to view the present situation as pointing out market weakness.

Berries

Juniper. — Firm to strong at all points. Some reports indicate de'ay in getting distillation operations under way owing to bad weather conditions. Mexicans and Cuban interest in berries and oil noted.

Saw Palmetto.—Stocks sufficient to meet the current volume of consumer request. Believed that primary market will be able to meet its commitments.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Cramp bark, N. F., 10c. per lb.
Ergot, 30c. per lb.
Fir balsam, Oregon, 40c. per gal.
Lobelia herb, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Saffron, Spanish, $2 per lb.

Spices and Gums

Advanced

Sunflower seed, large, ½c. per lb.
medium, ½c. per lb.
poultry, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Caraway seed, Syrian, dewhiskered, 3c. per lb.
natural, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Washington, yellow, 1c. per lb.
Oregano herb, ½c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Mexican, whole, $2 per lb.
cuts, $1.75 per lb.
Tahiti, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
258.5	255.4	257.3	315.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Flowers

Arnica.—Stocks short and chances do not favor increase in substantial degree.

Clover.—Labor situation a problem in domestic collection centers. The carryover supply will not be very large in any quarter this season.

Elder.—Reserves carried over into the new production season makes substantial collection imperative this year. Labor will be hard to get.

Safflower.—Some are looking forward to the turn in the war situation making possible a replenishment of Egyptian flowers some time in the future.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers down to $24 to $25 per pound. Mainly jobbing business.

Gums

Arabic. — Reports indicated that some potential buyers had bid 16¾c. per pound but it was not certain that goods were obtained. The going market on sorts seemed fairly quoted at a minimum of 17c. The primary market position remains to be developed further—especially in the aspect of short route shipments from the Sudan to the spot.

Camphor. — Active along seasonal

Association Meetings:—

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Statler hotel, Cleveland, June 7 and 8.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-16.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED, Hulled and Natural
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

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lines with deliveries of tablet of domestic manufacture by synthesis making a better showing than at some times in the past. Distribution through retail channels considerably improved.

Karaya.—Situation still very firm owing to the lack of more than moderate spot stocks of the article. However, pressing needs have been met, especially where regular customers of the main importers have been in the market.

Mastic.—An odd case or two occasionally comes to market and usually sells promptly into consumption. In effect, the market is nominal.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna. — Prices hold steady under conditions considered favorable for buyers interested from a consumption standpoint. Rather more competition than might be expected prevailed locally.

Lobelia.—One quarter sells regular customers at 35c. per pound but rejects other business and indicates the probability of further rise in price. Others call the market 45c. to 55c. per pound, which inside price is close to replacement cost. There is a temporary shortage of stocks—a not unusual situation at this season of the year. Relief is expected but lack of ceilings by actual gatherers may influence that development.

Oregano.—Arrival of 15 tons from primary market noted.

Rosemary.—Spanish exports to the United States, July-December, 1942, totalled 2,000 kilos.

Sage.—During second half of 1942, Spain exported 74,177 kilos to the United States.

Thyme. — Exports totalling 38,477 kilos from Spain to United States noted for the July-December part of 1942.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead. — Quiet on spot with conditions suggesting a slight easing of the general position of the material.

Cassia Fistula. — Local stocks decrease and the market strengthens despite the not heavy call for prompt delivery goods at this time. The

—Continued on page 57

National Industrial Conference Board Elects

S. Clay Williams, chairman of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., has been elected chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board for 1943-44 by the trustees of the board. Mr. Williams succeeds Fred I. Kent, president of the council of New York University. Vice-chairmen elected for one year, were:—

Neal Dow Becker, president of the Intertype Corporation, New York; Col. J. F. Drake, president of the Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh; Edgar M. Queeny, chairman of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis; and Langbourne M. Williams, jr., president of the Freeport Sulphur Company, New York. Dr. Virgil Jordan has been elected president and chief executive officer of the board. James L. Madden, third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was elected treasurer.

—O-P-D—

McK&R Promotes Scofield

C. P. Scofield, vice-president and credit manager, has been promoted to the newly created position of assistant general manager of the Fuller-Morrisson division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Chicago. Mr. Scofield continues as credit manager. He has been associated with McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and its predecessor companies for forty-one years.

—O-P-D—

Johnson Made General

Robert W. Johnson, Princeton, N. J., head of the War Production Board's Smaller War Plants Corporation and chairman of Johnson & Johnson, surgical supplies manufacturer, New Brunswick, N. J., has been confirmed by the senate a brigadier general.

—O-P-D—

National Metal Trades Ass'n Re-elects Clark

R. S. Clark, of Springfield, Mass., has been re-elected president of the National Metal Trades Association. All other officers also have been re-elected.

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The earliest known reference dates from the 9th or 10th centuries. Isaac Judaeus, an Egyptian writing in 850-900, said the best came from Mecca. Western Europe learned of it from Arabian doctors.

Its value was 15 sols per pound—15c, the same as pepper and ginger — in the French 1542 tariff.

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Senna Is a Widely Used Cathartic In Modern Medicine

BOTANICAL NAME

Cassia acutifolia or Cassia angustifolia

TEST

Contains not more than 2% of pods or foreign organic matter.
Yields not more than 3% acid-insoluble ash.
Contains not more than 8% of stems.

OPD—5-31-1943

Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 56*

strength stems largely from the replacement problem.

Ergot.—Spot lot of four and a half tons consigned material reported cleared to dealers at $1 per pound. Removes all low priced ergot from this market. Regular dealers' continue quote $1.40 to $1.45 per pound unchanged.

Papain.—Subject to a reasonable amount of competition on spot but lacking in further change in open market quotations.

Roots

Aconite.—Curious is the fact that all Spanish exports during the second half of 1942 went to Denmark. The reason for the despatch of 1,145 kilos to that country is not easy to understand except that Germany may have had an interest in the transactions.

Gentian.—About two-thirds of Spanish exports during the July-December half of 1942 went to Denmark. The quantity moved totaled 1,000 kilos. In all probability it was consumed as stock food in Denmark, a country notably lacking in normal imports of stock food materials.

Mandrake.—Fully firm with firsthands in the country experiencing all the labor difficulties notable in domestic primary markets this year.

Squill.—The market seems plentifully stocked and mainly notable for the absence of consumer interest at the present time.

Seeds

Caraway.—Situation concerning imports from Mediterranean sea countries fairly tense. Syrian dewhiskered material cheaper at 55c. to 56c. per pound; natural, 50c. to 51c.

Celery.—Values for Indian seed holding fairly steady for time being.

Coriander.—Spot stocks of all kinds of this material appear to be nil in leading firsthands.

Mustard.—Spot quotations on Montana and Washington yellow eased back to 10½c. to 11c. per pound. Excellent growing weather reported.

Poppy.—Two new sources of this seed attain notice as curiosities. Canadian grown seed offered and quoted at 42½c. per pound. Seed produced in Idaho also offered at 42½c. to 43c.

Sunflower.—Acreage planted to this seed in California reported 25 percent of normal cultivation. Prices higher at 10½c. to 11c. per pound for large seed; 10c. to 10½c. for medium; and 9½c. to 10c. for poultry grade.

Spices

Cassia.—Definitely nominal in all aspects. Only occasional parcels appear. They disappear promptly.

Pepper.—Though there are stocks of black pepper that are sizeable, it proves difficult to get any new orders. Disposition seems to restrict transactions to a very substantial extent. The situation in red peppers is not as acute.

Pimento.—Holding very firm and strictly nominal so far as any substantial quantities of Jamaica spice on spot is concerned.

—O-P-D—

Flavor Makers Discuss Production

—*Continued from page 7*

the tax from $11.40 to $4.27½ cents a wine gallon. Mr. Burnett concluded by saying:—

Altogether the saving to the users of non-beverages alcohol will amount to $40,000,000 a year and if we must, we can put up temporarily, at any rate, with some discomfort.

Quantitative Formulas

At the present time there seems to be an unevenness in the Alcohol Tax Unit's enforcement of its rulings in different districts of the United States. For example, we know that the quantitative formulas have not been requested in the New England, Detroit, Chicago or San Francisco districts, whereas it has been requested in the New York and New Jersey districts. However, members of your committee met with officials of the Alcohol Tax Unit in Washington the week of May 3 and succeeded in getting a promise that the filing of quantitative formulas would not be required.

Drawback Claims

Herbert McNally, chief inspector of the Alcohol Tax Unit, in question and answer form, explained in detail the procedure in filling out the forms of the Alcohol Tax Unit for obtaining the drawback tax.

Propyleneglycol for Glycerin

George M. Armor, of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, in reporting for the standards committee, in part, said:—

It has been suggested that, either now or after the war, propyleneglycol should be recognized as an optional substitute for glycerin in standard vanilla extract, as well as in other flavors. It will do away with the necessity of declaring propyleneglycol on the label when used.

Maple Concentrate

Just recently the Navy Liaison office, substistence research laboratory, wrote some of our members requesting information for formula specifications for maple flavor concentrate, particularly that made in tablet form.

Sugar Quota

Dr. Clarke E. Davis, of the Virginia Dare Extract Company, Brooklyn, told the convention that the sugar quota for the industry in July-August would continue at 70 percent. Dr. Davis urged the membership to study what affect a 60 percent sugar quota would have on their formulas.

Food Colors

Garrett F. Meyer, of the Warner-Jenkenson Company, St. Louis, discussed the hardship placed on the industry as a result of the War Production Board M-Order No. 103. He told how the association worked toward getting relief from the War Board, and mentioned that such relief was expected.

Antioxidants

Louis Rosett, of the Florasynth Laboratories, this city, as chairman of the research committee reported on the work with antioxidants. His report, in part, said:—

Our industry has been troubled for some time with the problem of storing, and preserving the flavor integrity of volatile oils. Adequate facility for the storage of citrus oils in particular, should exclude light and air, to prevent deterioration. Both Lemon and Orange Oils lose color and form brown viscous precipitates on exposure to light and air; the most notable and important change, however, from a practical point of view, is in the odor and taste of these volatile oils and with which change we will deal particularly later on.

Wheat germ oil, used today in the preservation of powdered milk and other foods essential to the war effort, oil soluble vitamins, etc., was tried in various concentrations, but results obtained were not as satisfactory as with the hydroquinone. However, a mixture of hydroquinone and wheat germ oil proved of best value, because a sample containing this mixture, also set up for test in October 1942, has retained its original odor, characteristic color and taste when examined just recently.

This whole discussion naturally has for its conclusion the recommendation of the use of a combination of wheat germ oil and hydroquinone as an antioxidant.

Essential Oils Outlook

Francis T. Dodge, president of Dodge & Olcott Company, this city, in discussing "Present and Future Essential Oils," in part said:—

Of the essential oils coming from Madagascar and the neighboring islands it has been practically impossible to effect imports because of the almost complete absence of freight space.

Lemon Oil

California has continued to produce lemon oil in very large quantities and fortunately has made no change in its selling price over and above $3.25 per pound since June 1940.

This season the Californians are having more difficulty in securing the necessary labor to collect the fruit in the orchards in spite of the fact that many Mexicans are now being employed in this particular work. Beyond this, the lend lease group in Washington has bought considerable quantities of lemon oil from California and is likely to purchase even more.

This results in a more conservative attitude on the part of the manufacturers of the oil, who are now limiting their sales to legitimate users in the hope of avoiding hoarding on the part of purchasers. There is very little doubt, however, that every buyer of lemon oil

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GUM GHATTI
GUM ARABIC BLEACHED
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM KARAYA (Indian)
GUM SHIRAZ
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
QUINCE SEED
★
SPECIALTIES:
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PEPPERMINT OIL
CITRONELLA OIL
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will be able to secure it when actually needed.

Orange Oil

We are also fortunate in America in being able to secure from at least two of our States ample supplies of orange oil, supplemented by the availability of heavy Brazilian stocks.

The last mentioned oil does not run quite as uniform as do the American oils but it will find an outlet in this country, in spite of the 25 percent protective import duty, in case the American manufacturers run temporarily short of supplies. This latter contingency, however, is most unlikely.

During the past few months the market for orange oil has been on the weak side, due in part to the threat from South America.

Oil from French Guinea

The oil from French Guinea in West Africa, which reached this country in considerable quantities in prewar years, has arrived in only a petty way of late owing to shipping shortage and political reasons. Until the Mediterranean situation has cleared up even more than it has to date, we must not expect too much oil from Africa. The supply there, however, should be borne in mind.

Distilled Lime Oil

Distilled lime oil of better and better quality is coming out of Mexico by rail and is competing successfully with the somewhat better known article from the West Indies. Years ago Dominica supplied most of this article to American buyers, and, more recently, Trinidad.

Now other islands have entered into the picture, but from all of these sources (with the exception of Mexico) the shipping problem looms large. In fact from some of the islands shipments have come in by air. This, of course, involves heavy transport expenses which could not be borne by very cheap articles.

We should be grateful therefore that we can count on Mexico for substantial quantities of oil which will pass muster as to quality. Really good expressed oil continues scarce and dear; but many consumers of bygone days have ceased to use it.

Anise and Cassia

The two best known essential oils which used to be shipped from Hong Kong and its neighboring city, Macao, namely anise seed and cassia, have become very scarce, particularly cassia, which today is almost unobtainable as far as genuine U.S.P. quality is concerned.

During 1941 very large quantities of anise seed oil came into this country and the supply has lasted up to the present moment. Holders now, however, are becoming very conservative. American made cinnamic aldehyde is replacing cassia oil to some extent and may account for the fact that so-called cassia oil is still available to buyers.

Nutmeg Oil

We have come to the end of supplies of East Indian nutmeg oil which had in past years a very wide distribution in this country. The oil produced from the West Indian spice is not U.S.P. and its cost today, even if it were possible for distillers to obtain spice, would be prohibitive in view of existing ceiling prices on nutmeg oil, which are based on the selling price of the East Indian oil during March 1942.

Peppermint Oil

Several of the Mid-Western oils, notably peppermint, have become a severe "headache" as far as rectifiers, jobbers and distributors are concerned. Peppermint, spearmint and the other less important oils produced in Michigan, Indiana, Oregon and Washington are classified as farm products by our government because they are produced right on the farms immediately after cutting the plants.

Because they are called farm products no price ceiling is imposed upon their producers. In the case of peppermint, this absence of a ceiling at the source has resulted in a steady advance which many attribute to the fact that one or more menthol manufacturers are purchasing the product to replace the Japanese oil which in happier days was the source of menthol crystals.

Vanilla Beans

In a report submitted by the cost committee of the association, the following was submitted relative to vanilla beans:—

Mexican Cuts

Due to bad weather there has been a delay in shipping Mexican cuts and the chances are that fairly substantial quantities of Mexican cuts will not arrive in the United States until some time in June.

Due to steamer service being suspended from Vera Cruz to New York, the goods must now go from the vanilla regions either by mule back or automobile and connect with the Mexican railways to Laredo, Texas.

There is a considerable delay not only in vanilla reaching Laredo, but after it arrives there. From the time goods leave the vanilla regions of Mexico, easily a month or more can elapse before the goods would reach either New York or Philadelphia.

Bourbon Beans

At the present time there are little or no spot Bourbons being offered to the manufacturer.

Package Sales

Garrett F. Meyer, in reporting for the bulk sales committee, in part, said:—

I can not help wondering why there has never been a committee for the promotion of household and package extract sales. So why not set up such a committee, calling it the package sales promotion committee.

Container Problems

William Fitzhugh, president of the W. W. Fitzhugh company, in a talk on "Container Problems," said that the glass industry is now operating on a basis of over 90,000,000 gross, compared with 79,000,000 gross in 1941. He said that the demand in the folding box industry, not corrugated shipping cases, is running close to 1,700,000 tons, and he ventured in a few years it would reach 2,500,000 tons.

Glass Situation

E. F. Bertrand, of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, in discussing conditions in the glass industry, said that apparently there are not many, if any, large stocks of empty glass containers in the country. He asked the membership to eliminate small sizes and other than standard shapes wherever possible. In discussing materials used in making glass, Mr. Bertrand, in part, said:—

Sand

Believe there will be sufficient sand for making glass containers, although certain grades are somewhat short, because of their use in the making of aluminum.

Soda Ash

The soda ash situation is in better shape than it has been in the past, and while we are not optimistic about that fact, we believe that we shall get through without real serious difficulties.

Lime

Lime represents no problem, and there is little possibility that a shortage will occur.

Feldspar

Feldspar is in fair shape.

Decolorizing Agents

Decolorizing agents and materials for applied color lettering are short.

Fuel Oil

Fuel might become the major problem of the glass industry in the fall and winter of 1943. As an individual company, we have already lost capacity at our Bridgeton, N. J., factory due to the present fuel oil curtailment and face the possibility of losing more before very long.

Metal Closures

So far as metal closures are concerned, extracts have a very favorable position because M-104 as amended April 10, 1943, provides that the extract packing quota shall be unlimited.

Transportation

Fred J. Lueders, of George Lueders & Co., this city, in his report as chairman of the transportation, discussed particularly the truck delivery conservation program of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Legislation

John S. Hall, executive secretary, gave a detailed report of the legislative activities for the year. He also discussed retail trade practices, simplification of packages and standardization of containers. His address also discussed the manpower problem; price control; labeling of imitation extracts and flavors; activities of Food and Drug Administration, and the alcohol drawback tax.

Postwar Plans

L. P. Symmes, of the Baker Extract Company, Springfield, Mass., authored a paper for the meeting, in which he asked that the industry study its products for the postwar market, oil up its sales organization, review sales territories, and scrutinize its financing and accounting systems.

Attendance

Members and guests registering for the meeting and the dinner on Tuesday totaled 175.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Seeds But No Essential Oils Brought Back From French North Africa —Price Floors and Ceilings Afflict Domestic Oil Operations—Some Advances

The market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals had a routine quality and characteristic throughout the past week. Considering the facts relating to replacement, the sellers of those entities seem to be doing all that could reasonably be expected to meet the requirements of the manufacturing consumers, but the problems are great and their solution seems to be a matter of time and the will of the gods—military and commercial, at home and abroad.

Domestic oils were still considerably muddled by the fact that dealers operate under ceilings while farmer-producers have a price-floor for transacting their business, while the price-sky is without limit or boundary. Of course, peppermint and spearmint occupy front-center of the stage in that respect.

The way to French colony oils is still effectively blocked and attempts to clear the route have not availed as yet. Meanwhile, many crude materials are being dumped into ships at the several shipment ports, being mainly those effective as ship's ballast for the home run. But since numerous spice seeds have been brought back from North Africa, needed essential oils may yet find a place on the homeward-bound freighters and transports.

Price Changes

Advanced

Anise, 15c. per lb.
Cedarleaf, 5c. per lb.
Juniper berry, $3 per lb.
Vetiver, $3 per lb.

Reduced

Cananga, native, 25c. per lb.
rectified, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.1	245.0	245.0	303.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Very firm. Most sellers show no disposition to shade. Production possibilities limited.

Anise.—Practically out of the market and strictly nominal at $3.25 to $3.50 per pound. The position of substitutes assumes greater importance and prominence.

Bay.—Firm. Spot activity moderate. Stocks kept conservative by problem of shipping—carriers, availability, and the like.

Bergamot.—There may be some still available, but probably not in original containers and certainly not on the general open market.

Bois de Rose.—Firm in all markets. Doing fairly well along routine lines out of spot stocks at steady prices.

Cananga.—Lower at $11 for native and $11.50 for the rectified article.

Caraway.—Reserves low and sellers with spot stocks show reserve. Quotations fully firm in all quarters.

Cassia.—One of the most prominent essential oil company officials declares that the market has been totally cleared of U.S.P. oil.

Cedarleaf.—Slightly higher at $1.30 to $1.50 per pound for U.S.P., and $1 to $1.10 for technical oil delivered out of spot stocks.

Cedarwood.—Stocks found to be moderate, as demand undergoes a moderate, but entirely seasonal expansion for prompt delivery oil.

Clove.—Stocks kept low by lack of sufficient raw material to keep production at capacity. The call is good. Deliveries moderately so.

Eucalyptus.—Firmer as slow and smaller arrivals from source create pressure on the already not large reserves in local quarters. Prices:—96c. to $1 per pound for 70-75 percent, and $1.02 to $1.16 for 80-90 percent.

Geranium.—So far as ready replacement of small spot stocks, the primary markets might just as well be entirely blocked off from all commercial or other contact. There is reason to expect a change in this aspect of affairs.

Juniper.—The most persistent and successful producer of this oil reports a bad Winter. Distillation that usually starts in April is just beginning. A month ago, boilers and equipment were under water and fields so soft that trucks mired at once. Producer believes will be very difficult to supply the quantity of oil normally necessary. Spot almost without oil and nominal at $11 to $16 per pound, if and when obtainable.

Lemon.—Very firm. Agents of leading producers aver that all needs of regular consumers will be supplied.

Lime.—Jamaica oil in low supply. Reported that absence of expressed oil is offset by fact that most former users have abandoned the item. Quality of Mexican oil has improved.

Neroli.—Hatian material of reported highest quality offered at $2.40 per pound, spot.

Nutmeg. — Production impossible because of impossibility of getting proper raw material and the price ceiling that prevent establishment of a price justified if raw material were to be obtained.

Peppermint.—The price situation was still muddled with the farmer-producers operating on a price floor, but no ceiling and the regular dealers, who distribute the bulk of the crop outside of that going to chewing gum makers, squeezed under a General Maximum Price Regulation ceiling which, to this writing, remains tightly riveted on the distributing essential oil dealers.

Petitgrain.—Haitian oil quoted at $2.25 per pound and said to better the quality of Paraguayan material.

Orange. — The market continued drenched with oil and the consuming trades acted as an indifferent blotter in soaking up the material which is in large surplus supply and which at any time may appear in quantity over the horizon behind which lies French Africa, source of large quantities of oil in the past. West Indian oil cheaper at $4.75 per pound.

Vetiver.—Higher at $26 to $35 per pound, and not broadly distributed in this market.

Aromatic Chemicals

Linalool.—Routine activity, but very firm prices that shape up with replacement situation.

Linalyl Acetate.—Firm undertones and lack of competition main characteristic of market. Stocks conservative. In strong hands.

Menthol.—Natural menthol production situation at standstill. Stocks never have been so limited as at present, according to factors in the trade active for years on end.

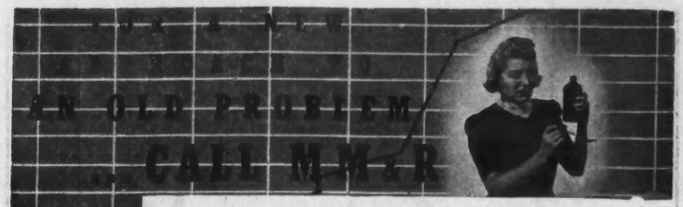
Methyl Anthranilate.—Not a great deal of material still available and in some respects quotations hold a hue suggestive of a nominal market.

Methyl Benzoate.—Definitely steady.

Association Meetings:—

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Toronto, June 7 and 8.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



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Dealers report good sale in small lots.

Methyl Cinnamate.—Demand moderate, but steady for conservative quantities.

Methyl Salicylate.—Stabilized. Moving well. Production well engaged.

Musk.—Supply situation moderately satisfactory. Most pressing of consumer needs being supplied fairly well.

Pelargol.—A current inquiry reported developing total lack of stocks on this market. Certainly no general distribution.

Phenylethyl Acetate. — Dealers' stocks limited. Most of them totally lack supplies.

Phenylacetic Acid. — Leading producers doing good job in keeping most consumer requirements well supplied. Firm undertones.

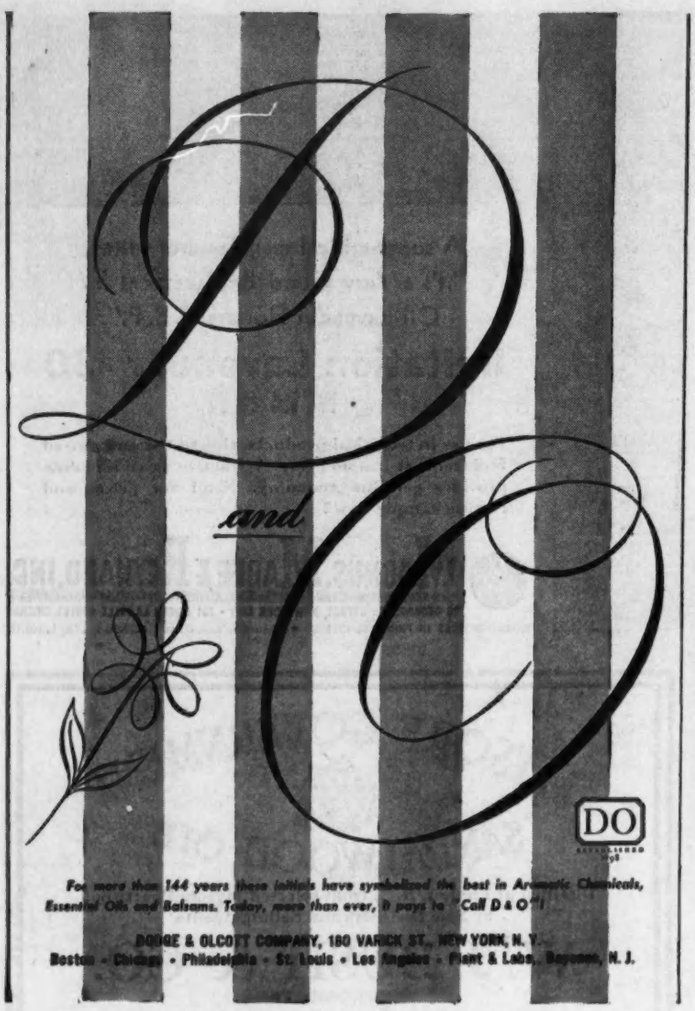
Safrol.—Demand somewhat irregular, but volume conforms to available prompt delivery stiuation.

Thymol. — Stocks from a point of surplus, but most consumer needs are met with fair degree of promptness. Production much over pre-war size.

Vanillin.—Firm to strong. Selling well. Believed that vanilla bean situation will not improve sufficiently to stay current large interest in vanillin.

Honored by Bank

Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, this city, was honored at a dinner in the Union League Club May 27, in observance of the ninety-fifth anniversary of the East River Savings Bank. Mr. Magnus was honored for his twenty-five years of membership on the board of trustees. J. A. Broderick, president of the bank, was host at the dinner.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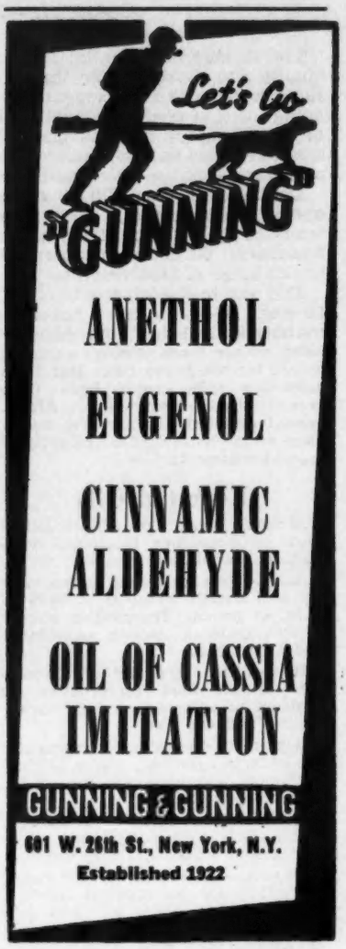

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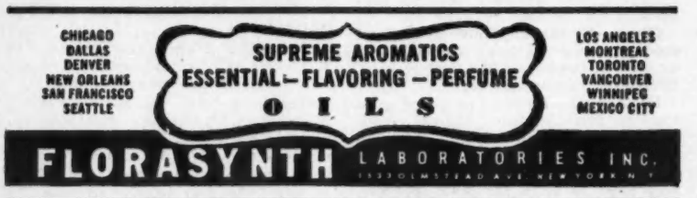

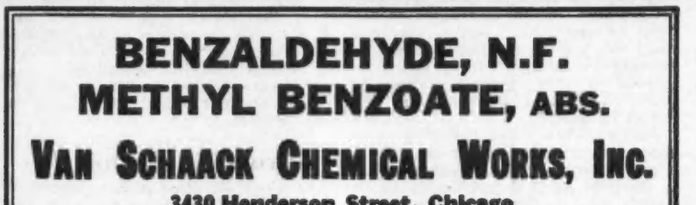

Petroleum Derivatives

Tension in Naphthas and Liquefied Gases Increasing With Further Contraction of Crude Oil Flow Resulting From Disruption Of Rail and Pipeline Traffic by Floods

Floods in the Midwest and Southwest, by disrupting rail and truck transportation facilities to the East and causing an irreparable loss of 4,000,000 barrels of petroleum products through the break in the new 24-inch pipeline from East Texas to Illinois before this breach was mended, have reduced still further the flow of crude oil to refineries in the Middle West, Mid-Continent, Gulf Coast and Atlantic Seaboard regions within the past week. Thus these flood disasters have played a salient part in holding down still further the yields of gasoline and all other petroleum derivatives, when most urgently needed for civilian as well as war purposes.

Only slightly less alarming than the additional tightening of gasoline supplies is the increasingly taut condition of the markets for solvent and diluent naphthas, the lighter hydrocarbons and also for paraffins. Nor is there much likelihood of a restoration of stocks for civilians to a comfortable margin of the estimated minimum needs for at least a month, as it will require fully that much time to repair the flood damage to railroad lines in Oklahoma, Arkansas and parts of Missouri and to the auxiliary pipeline in Oklahoma sufficiently to restore them to normal functioning.

Adding to the tension of the situation in high-solvency aromatic and other naphthas and liquefied gases, a constantly mounting number of small as well as large refineries are converting their fractionating units to the making of the components of 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber. And, as this changeover of their operations to all-out war production is being accomplished without building new plants—which is now frowned upon by the government authorities—the plant capacities available for the production of petroleum derivatives, designed for civilian uses more than for war materials, are being steadily diminished.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Gasoline, leaded, 72-74 octane, Gulf Coast, ¼c. per gal.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Allocations of the numbers having distillation points under 330 degrees have been made by the War Production Board for June with about the same liberality as those granted for May. Producers report a slight easing of the xylol situation with that basic material of petroleum as well as coaltar origin available once more in sufficient quantity to fill current needs. These interests, however, expect a severe pinch in xylol in July and August. Meanwhile, consumers unable to obtain authorization from WPB to buy the allocated grades are satisfying their requirements with those showing distillation points slightly above 330 degrees and with the aliphatics.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Moving briskly into consuming channels. Tone firm.

Lacquer Diluent. — Showing keen buying interest. Market strong.

Mineral Spirit.—Continues in active request. Tone steady.

Rubber Solvent.—In constantly expanding demand. Should be even more sought for as the synthetic rubber production program gains momentum.

Stoddard Solvent. — Still in lively call. Prices firmly held.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Movement to paint industry reaching sizable proportions, with war production interests securing the bulk of the offerings.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 28

Aromatic Solvents.—War needs mounting and increasing call noted for all these solvents. Supplies limited. Market firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—In keen demand. Prices well maintained.

Lacquer Diluent. — Buying interest fair. Tone steady.

Mineral Spirit.—Orders reaching sizable volume.

Rubber Solvent. — Requirements expanding. Market holding.

Stoddard Solvent. — Routine business recorded. No price change.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Movement brisk but suppliers unable to fill all orders. Tone strong.

Los Angeles—May 28

Aromatic Solvents.—Increasing tempo of buying movement straining production facilities of refiners. Stocks being steadily reduced. Tone firm.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—A routine movement continues to be noted.

Lacquer Diluents.—Aviation and other industries taking large quantities of these diluents. Tone firm.

Rubber Solvent. — Producers report business ranging from routine to brisk.

Stoddard Solvent.—In unceasingly active request.

Tulsa—May 28

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Insufficiency of crude oil runs to refiners' plants, together with the turning of numerous refineries to all-out war production, is continuing to hold down the yields of this material available for civilian uses. Some suppliers experiencing considerable difficulty in filling all proffered orders. Tone strong.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Needs of consumers far outstripping immediately available supply. Not all orders can be filled.

Heptane.—Continues in brisk request.

Hexane. — Buying interest steadily increasing. Exempt from GMPR when designed for use in making components of 100-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber.

Octanes.—Still moving well into consuming channels.

Pentanes.—In keen demand. Tone steady.

Propane.—Buying movement reaching larger volume daily as makers of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber seek to acquire more of this liquefied gas than is immediately available.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 28

Butane.—In brisk call. Market strong. Orders running to greater volume than supply. Tone strong.

Heptane. — Good interest manifested. Market steady.

Hexanes.—Buying extensive. Tone firm.

Octanes.—Business reaching larger proportions daily.

Pentanes.—Movement growing in volume. Market holding strong.

Propane.—Continues in active demand. Prices firmly held.

Los Angeles—May 28

Butane.—Supply situation constantly tightening. Call brisk.

Propane.—Market stiffening materially. Demand still outstripping supply and some orders are going begging.

Tulsa—May 28

Butane.—Supply inadequate for all requirements, which keep expanding.

Propane.—Demand constantly growing. Supply insufficient for rising needs.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes. — In steadily expanding demand. Tone strong. WPB has issued corrected instructions in connection with its Order M-195, placing micro-crystalline amorphous wax and its blends under allocation control July 1, in which it has speci-

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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fied that applications for its authority to use these waxes, prepared on Form PD-600, should be made by consumers in time to reach the supplier and WPB by the fifth (not the fifteenth) day of the month immediately preceding the month for which allocations are desired.

Paraffin. — Continues in clamorous demand while stocks, especially of the higher grades of fully-refined wax, are reduced to meager proportions and, in some instances, are entirely exhausted.

Petrolatums.—Still moving steadily into consuming channels, with the demand about equally divided between U.S.P., veterinarian and industrial grades.

White Mineral Oils.—Buying interest holding well, with U.S.P. and technical grades being taken by consumers in fair quantities.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 28

Paraffin.—Continues in keen demand with supplies proving wholly inadequate. Tone strong.

Petrolatums.—Suppliers receiving inquiries and booking orders in substantial volume. Market steady.

White Mineral Oils.—In moderate demand. Prices well maintained.

Los Angeles—May 28

Paraffin.—Stocks on the Pacific Coast exhausted. Orders being filled directly from the production line. Huge backlog noted.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—Another drop in the daily production of crude oil has been reported, for the week ended May 22, with a decline of 17,285 barrels to 3,996,700 barrels recorded for that period. Moreover there is now under way a notable diminution of the eastward movement, due to the widespread dislocation of transportation by the floods in the Midwest and Southwest. Although this movement in April was nearly 18 percent greater than that for January and deliveries to the Eastern seaboard had been running even higher in May, up to the 21st, these inundations in the West, according to the Office of Defense Transportation, will shrink the movement by at least 20 percent and may be shown as even more devastating when all returns are in.

OPA has also announced warrantable markups in maximum prices of petroleum and petroleum products offered for sale in Hawaii, attributable to increased cost of transportation and other charges.

Gasoline.—As predicted by PAW a week ago, the Atlantic seaboard is now in the grip of a gasoline shortage "which shows little prospect of improving substantially for many weeks." Stocks dropped 1,216,000 barrels further for the third week of May, and are now almost 14,000,000 barrels smaller than a year ago.

A new outburst of competition between refiners in the Texas Gulf area has brought about a lowering of quotations by some of these interests on leaded 72-74-octane gasoline in that market to the extent of a quarter cent per gallon, making their revised figure 5½ cents per gallon. Other refiners in this group, however, continue to ask 5¾ cents for this grade.

—O-P-D—

Cutback Asphalt Standards Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

A change in the penetration range specification of residue from distillation for MC-1 cutback asphalt to a new standard of 200-350 instead of the old range of 120-300 was made May 22 in an amendment to Petroleum Directive No. 66 by the Petroleum Administration for War. The new specifications are in accordance with recommendations made by the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency.

—O-P-D—

Balto. Paint Club Outing Set

Baltimore Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its annual outing at the Suburban Club June 18.

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R.R. Ridgeway Named Schoellkopf Medalist

Western New York section of the American Chemical Society has awarded the Jacob F. Schoellkopf medal to Raymond R. Ridgeway, associate director of research for the Norton Company, Worcester, Mass. He was awarded the medal for his discovery and commercial production of boron carbide, an extremely hard material used in the abrasives industry.

—O-P-D—

Osterstrom Joins Velsicol

R. C. Osterstrom has resigned after twenty years with the Pure Oil Company, Chicago, to become vice-president in charge of manufacturing for the Velsicol Corporation, Chicago. Mr. Osterstrom will divide his time between Chicago and the Velsicol plant in Marshall, Ill. The Velsicol Corporation produces petroleum chemicals and derivatives, including aromatic hydrocarbons, high solvency naphthas, insecticides, resins, and corn oils.

—O-P-D—

Fell Gets PAW Midwestern Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Harold B. Fell, president of the Simpson-Fell Oil Company, Ardmore, Okla., as chairman of the petroleum industry Production Committee for the Midwestern States (District 2) has been announced by Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War Ralph K. Davies. Mr. Fell succeeds Otto Donnell, who recently was named to head the general committee for the Midwestern region. District 2 includes the states of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma.

—O-P-D—

Gulf Oil Corp. Mellon Stock to Be Sold

A block of 764,500 shares of the Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, representing the holdings of the Mellon group and others is expected June 7 or 8, according to a prospectus filed with the Securities Exchange Commission. The price at which the offering will be made is to be disclosed later in an amendment to the registration statement covering the shares.

—O-P-D—

N.J. Standard Opens Fifth Butadiene Plant

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has announced that its subsidiary, the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, had put into full operation at Baton Rouge, La., its fifth plant for the making of butadiene.

—O-P-D—

Kansas Crude Oils Analyses Available

The Bureau of Mines has issued a third report on analyses of crude oils from some of the major producing fields of Kansas, supplementing similar publications of 1922 and 1928. The analyses of Kansas crude oils may be found in Report of Investigations No. 3688, "Analyses of Crude Oils from Some Fields in Kansas," published by the Bureau of Mines, Washington.

—O-P-D—

Donnell Heads PAW Group in Midwest

Otto Donnell, president of the Ohio Oil Company, has been made chairman of the petroleum industry general committee for the Midwestern States for the Petroleum Administration for War. He succeeds Frank Phillips, who resigned because of ill health.

—O-P-D—

PAW Names Adrian Moore Southwestern States Director

OPD Washington Bureau

Appointment of Adrian Moore, independent drilling contractor and oil operator of Houston, Tex., as district director of production for the Petroleum Administration for War in the Southwestern States, has been announced by Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies. Mr. Moore succeeds E. O. Buck, who resigned to become Superintendent of Operations for the Rowan Brothers Drilling Company, Fort Worth. The new district director has had some twenty-six years' experience in the oil indusry.

Trade Briefs

California Standard Oil Company has elected George J. O'Brien, and E. J. McClanahan, vice-presidents.

A. W. Scott has been elected president and secretary of the Wolf's Head Oil Refining Company, Oil City, Pa.

Barber Asphalt Corporation, Barber, N. J., has contracted with the Navy to build 120 additional vessels of a special type.

Asphalt Institute has appointed Hugh A. Wallace district engnieer for Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, with office in the Southwestern Life building, Dallas, Tex.

Major Paul G. Benedum, of Houston, Tex., has been elected a member of the board of Plymouth Oil Company, Pittsburgh, to fill the seat left vacant by the death last week of Joe C. Trees.

—O-P-D—

Asphalt Firms Fined

Twenty-two oil and asphalt corporations and nine individuals were fined a total of $119,500 by Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo in Federal Court, Brooklyn, May 25 on an indictment charging them with conspiracy to defraud the government on asphalt for WPA paving contracts.

The individuals were fined a total of $13,000 and the companies the remainder, in sums varying from $250 to $10,000.

Fines of $10,000 on the American Bitumuls Company, Atlantic Refining Company, Barber Asphalt Corporation, Shell Oil Company, Inc., Sinclair Refining Company, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., and the Texas Company.

—O-P-D—

Cabot, Inc., Advances Allen, Burdette, Morris

Russel G. Allen, formerly manager of manufacturing operations in the Southwest for Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., is moving to the main office in Boston as vice president. Mr. Allen graduated from Haverford in 1923, joined the Cabot organization in Texas in 1925 and was employed in the Southwest and in West Virginia until he was placed in charge of the Southwestern division in 1930 with headquarters in Pampa, Tex.

Hugh Burdette, formerly Eastern Production Manager, is moving to Pampa to the position vacated by Mr. Allen. His position will be filled by the promotion of L. J. Morris, who will direct operations in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York from the Cabot office in Charleston, W. Va. Mr. Burdette has been with Cabot since 1920 and Mr. Morris since 1922.

—O-P-D—

Aluminum Industries Names Carmody Paint Sales Head

Aluminum Industries, Inc., manufacturers of "Permite" products, Cincinnati, has appointed Michael Malachi Carmody as sales manager of its paint division. Carmody will have charge of the sales of "Permite" ready-mixed aluminum paints and "Permite" industrial finishes.

—O-P-D—

'Ameripol D' Revised Catalog Available

A revised edition of its catalog section on "The Properties of Ameripol D," its oil and heat-resisting synthetic rubber used in specialized industrial application, has just been published by the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.

—O-P-D—

Manganese Ore Co. Leases Price Group of Claims

The Manganese Ore Company, a subsidiary of the M. A. Hanna Company, Cleveland, O., has signed a seventy-year lease for the Arizona Manganese Corporation's Price group of claims in the Artillery Peak region of Arizona. The Hanna interests have already leased their Mesa group of claims.

—O-P-D—

Gibb Heads Plastic Sales for Dow Chemical

D. L. Gibb, associated with the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., for twenty years, has been named manager of the plastic sales division. W. C. Goggin has been given charge of the newly formed plastic development and service division.

Fertilizer Materials

Fertilizer Consumers Profit by Recent Freight Rate Reduction—Soda Nitrate Price Unchanged for June—Production of Ammonia Nitrate Starts in South

According to the Office of Price Administration, farmer consumers of nitrogenous fertilizers will be saved approximately $225,000 a year by the recent reduction in freight rates. The saving will affect mostly sales and purchases next year, since most farmers have bought their 1943 requirements of this type of fertilizer. Producers of nitrogenous materials sell to manufacturers, either f.o.b. producing point or with freight equalized against some other basing point. Approximately 1,500,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer materials are sold annually. The total rail movement from producers' point of sales to destination point would cost an average of about $2.50 per ton, or a total of $3,750,000. Six percent of this amount represents the estimated savings.

A leading producer of soda nitrate has announced that June shipment prices will remain the same as those prevailing in May. A manufacturer in the South is shipping ammonia nitrate to demonstration farms in fourteen states. This is to assist farmers in meeting the increased demands for wartime food. The recent reduction of prices and the fact that material has finally reached the market are influences that have stimulated interest in the fertilizer trade.

Buyers and sellers were awaiting the new allocation order for ammonia sulphate, but no announcement was made prior to going to press.

Recent importations of phosphate rock have been disposed of, and the outlook is confused regarding additional importations. Domestic producers assert they are well prepared to meet all consuming requirements. Triple superphosphate stocks have been greatly reduced by shipments for lend-lease to Great Britain.

Reports indicate that the Summer fishing season will start in June. The outlook is uncertain, while the spot supply of fish scrap remained just about nil. Some advices state that the government has returned many of the fishing trawlers previously taken over. This at least should increase the fishing fleet if manpower can be obtained. Owing to the relatively small catch of herring in southern waters early in the spring, the outlook for a plentiful supply of scrap does not appear too favorable.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 fo rAguust 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate.—Shipments of this material by a producer in the South has tended to further relieve the tension upon this market. Some fourteen states are to share in this production, which will greatly assist farmers in their output of wartime food.

Ammonia Sulphate.—The trade was patiently awaiting the new allocation order, but no announcement was made prior to going to press. Demand remained sufficient to absorb output, and the position was reported tight at the close of the week. Estimates on operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended May 22 indicate a production of 38,836,400 pounds from that source.

Dried Blood.—No new permits were granted to bring in this material from South America, although it was stated that appeals at Washington are being considered. Scattered lots of dried blood and tankage were available in the West, but supplies here and at Baltimore were definitely scarce.

Manganese Sulphate.—Continued importations of ore have kept processors in a favorable position to meet consuming requirements of sulphate. Stocks seem sufficient to meet any demands that may develop. It will be recalled there was a pronounced scarcity of this material during the last world war.

Soda Nitrate.—A leading American producer has announced that June prices will be the same as those quoted during May. A steady demand was reported for military and agricultural requirements.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Shipments to processors are maintaining a satisfactory seasonal average. Domestic supplies are ample to meet any demand which may arise, and producers have maintained output, regardless of labor shortages. Recent imports from North Africa seem to have been absorbed. Most of the arrivals were at Baltimore, and goods coming in at New York were shipped to that section. Opinions regarding additional imports are confused. Sellers here assert they have no material to offer and do not know whether they will have any more. Some prominent producers state they have been informed that no more material is likely to come in from Africa, while from other sources a contrary opinion prevails.

Superphosphate.—Lend-lease requirements practically cleared domestic shelves of triple superphosphate last week. At the close there was a definite scarcity of this grade for immediate and prompt shipment. While the 18-19-20 percent grades have been substituted in some sections, complaints have been received from points in New England where triple superphosphate has always been used.

Potashes

Contracts continued to be placed by fertilizer mixers, and a substantial volume of business for future shipment has been entered by domestic producers. Some difficulty in deliveries has been experienced owing to the flooded areas in the West and, according to reports, some mixers are running behind on their shipments.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Withdrawals of sulphur against standing orders were reported steady for military and civilian requirements. Former prices were named. Pyrites was available in moderate quantities at recent selling figures.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, May 28.—Announcement is made by the Tennessee Valley Authority from its headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn., of shipments of ammonium nitrate from its plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, to demonstration farms in fourteen States.

Quotations of the limited available materials on this market are as follows:—

Nitrate of Soda.—Bulk, ports, allotted, $30 per ton.

Superphosphate.—61c. per unit, interior producing points.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Allotted, $39 per ton, ports; $38 at ovens.

Cottonseed Meal.—8 percent grade, $38.60 per ton.

Ammonium Nitrate.—$47.65 to $48.05 per ton, bagged, f.o.b. Canadian shipping points.

Baltimore, May 28.—Business in crude fertilizer materials was seasonally active though demand for mixtures has undergone an increase because of the lateness of the season.

Fish Scrap.—Trading in this ammoniate is reduced to entirely nominal proportions for the reason that this commodity continues very scarce. The quantity of herring scrap this Spring is smaller than usual because of the restrictions upon the fishermen, and will in all likelihood go mainly into meal. Some of the northern fishing companies plan to start operations about June 1, but the Chesapeake Bay operators will likely wait until the middle of the month. The ceiling on scrap is still controlled by the protein percentage of samples, while meal is pegged at $72.50 per ton for 60 percent protein and at $78.50 per ton for 65 percent protein content.

Superphosphate.—The ceiling is 64c. per unit of available phosphoric acid for Baltimore, Alexandria, Richmond and Lynchburg, Va., and 63c. for Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., for sales in bulk on material less than 22 percent of phosphoric acid by manufacturers to fertilizer makers or mixers.

Tankage.—The ceiling on this ammoniate is $5.10 and 10 per unit-ton, f.o.b. Baltimore, with offerings still very small, while buying disposition is active.

Dried Blood.—The price above which it is not permissible to sell this ammoniate is $4.95 per unit-ton, f.o.b. Baltimore, and with conditions of demand and supply much like those with respect to tankage. Scarcity characterizes market conditions, with buying interest alert.

Bone.—The ceiling on 1 and 60 meal is at $50 per ton, as is that of 3 and 50 ground steamed supplies and at $49 to $50 per ton on 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks. The search for stocks goes on, with holdings most difficult to locate.

Chicago, May 28.—Strong demand continues to be noted for various classes of fertilizer materials. Supplies, however, remain limited and the result is a market rather limited in scope, with price changes few. Inquiry has been good along with actual orders. Blood is holding its own. Tankage is steady. Bone materials are moving well.

Dried Blood.—Principal grade, $5.38 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.35.

Bone Materials.—Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.20; 50 percent bone and meat scraps, $68.

Los Angeles, May 28.—Application of fertilizers on vegetable crops is of such volume that the usual almost abrupt stoppage of the spreading season towards the end of April has merely meant a slowing down. There was no market feature here last week. The trade is expecting some new ammonia nitrate offers soon.

Ruling prices are:—

Ammonia Phosphate.—Nominal at $40 per ton for 16/20 grade, delivered California points.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Nominal at $38 per ton with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton.

Blood Meal.—Nominal at $4.95 per unit, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Grinding cost, $7.50 per ton. Bags additional.

Bone Meal.—At $45 to $46.50 per ton for steamed variety.

Castor Pomace.—Named at $30 to $32 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Potash Salts Output: 1942

An output of potash salts of 1,267,455 short tons, containing approximately 679,206 tons of equivalent K_2O were produced in the United States in 1942, according to reports by domestic producers to the Bureau of Mines. The quantity sold totaled 1,277,317 tons and carried 680,831 tons of equivalent K_2O. Stocks in producers' hands at the year end continued to decline. Exports were considerably in excess of imports, which for the fertilizer industry were principally nitrate from Chile and the chloride from Soviet Russia. Domestic consumption appears to have been over 600,000 tons, the highest on record. For the second year, the United States has proved to be self-sufficient in potash. Statistics in the industry follow:—

Production

	Short tons	
	1942.	1941.
Potash salts	1,267,455	986,458
Equivalent as potash (K_2O)	679,206	524,875
Sales		
Potash salts	1,277,317	994,848
Equivalent as potash (K_2O)	680,831	531,346
Producers' Stocks		
Potash salts	14,158	26,374
Equivalent as potash (K_2O)	6,041	9,712
By Grades		
Muriate of potash, 60% K_2O minimum	878,997	663,608
Muriate of potash, 50% K_2O minimum	85,680	85,398
Manure salts, run-of-mine	183,404	154,979
Sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash-magnesia	119,374	82,473
Totals	1,267,455	986,458

Fish Meal.—Very high demand from feeding trade going unfilled owing to complete lack of stocks.

Mustard Seed.—No crushing at present time. Nominal at $27 per ton.

Nitrate of Soda.—Quoted at $33 per ton in 100-pound bags; $32.50 per ton in 175-pound bags; bulk lots at $30, f.o.b. cars, Oakland or San Pedro.

Potash Muriate.—Quoted at 43½c. per unit, ex vessel basis, less 8c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags extra.

Potash Sulphate.—Quoted at $36.25 per ton, 90 percent K_2SO_4, ex vessel basis. Bags extra.

Superphosphate.—At 89c. per unit, in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Bags extra.

Tankage.—Nominal as follows:—Dry rendered, ground, 50 percent at $58 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles in bulk, bags extra. West rendered, $5.10 per unit of ammonia.

—O-P-D—

Ammonia Nitrate Being Shipped from Muscle Shoals

Shipments of ammonia nitrate are being made from the plant of the Tennessee Valley Authority in Muscle Shoals, Ala. The new ammonia nitrate will go to Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Wisconsin and New York.

—O-P-D—

Nitrogen-fixation plant is now in operation in Australia.

Association Meetings:—

National Fertilizer Association, Hot Springs, Va., June 21 to 23.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

CRUDE SULPHUR
99½% PURE
Free From
ARSENIC, SELENIUM AND TELLURIUM
TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
75 East 45th St., New York City
Deposits and Plants: Newgulf and Long Point, Texas

FMC

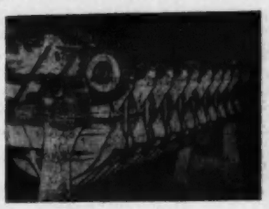
F.M.C.

EQUIPMENT

FIRST *for Service*
FIRST *for Production*
FIRST *for Stability*

The First Machinery Corporation is exerting more effort, than ever before, to meet present emergency needs of obtaining and rebuilding machines for the Chemical and Processing Industries, now engaged in Vital War Work.

Our unsurpassed facilities are expanding, daily, meeting new demands.



Sweetland No. 10; newly lead lined Filter

SPECIAL F.M.C. PURCHASES

1—DEVINE No. 23 Double Door Vacuum Shelf DRYER; 13 shelves.
1—NICKEL 50 gal. Jktd. Kettle.
2—Day 200 gal. Jktd. Mixers.
1—Stokes special Tablet Machine; single punch; capable of 4½" tablet.
1—Stokes "DD" Rotary Tablet Machine.
1—Standard Knapp shipping case automatic Gluer and Sealer.
1—BuffloVac. 56 gal. autoclave; 700 lb. internal pressure.
1—Sweetland No. 10 newly lead lined Filter.

MILLS

4—Ross 12"x30" 3 roll Water-cooled Roller Mills.
1—Hardinge 8'x22" continuous Mill; with new chilled iron liners.
6—Thropp Silex lined Pebble Mills, 6'x6'.
3—Patterson Porcelain lined Pebble Mills, 20½" diameter x 33" long.
1—Mikro No. 4; T-24 Pulverizer; directly connected to 75 Horsepower AC motor.
2—Gruendler Hammer Mills, 60 and 75 Horsepower required.
15—Day, Schutz-O'Neill, Raymond, Kent, Straub, Munson, Stedman, Roller and Cage types.

EQUIPMENT VITAL TO WAR PRODUCTION!

82—NEW COPPER JKTD. KETTLES; sizes from 35 gal. to 550 gal.
2—Allegheny No. 17 Chrome Steel 6000-gal. Tanks.
6—High Pressure Jktd. & Agitated Digesters; capacity, approximately 1000 gal.; motorized.
7—Cast Iron 1000 gal. Jktd. & Agitated Vacuum or Pressure Kettles.
2—20 Ton Refrigeration Units, complete with 40 Horsepower AC Motors.
1—Aluminum Tank; capacity approximately 250 gal.

Contact us for further details

WE WANT TO BUY IDLE EQUIPMENT!

to Rebuild into working units for essential
WAR WORK

Latest FACTS from FIRST FACTS just off the press

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MACHINERY CORP.
FMC
9th St. & EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK CITY

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought — Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements — $5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Equipment Offered

COMPLETE LABORATORY equipment for sale in A-1 condition including pyrex glassware, scales, vacuum pump, electric oven; chemicals in original containers. Principals only. BOX 452, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

THREE ROLL mill 16 x 40 J. H. Day. Complete with 20 hp. motor and V belt drive. Excellent condition. For sale or will consider one or two large pony mixers in exchange. BOX 453, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE—One each No. 15, No. 13, No. 11 blowers made by Lehigh Blower Co.; one No. 10 Sturtevant blower. All in excellent operating condition. BOX 455, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 410, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

PAINTERS CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minnesota Specialty Co., 119 N. Fourth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES of red and yellow iron oxides are available for direct shipment from Mexico. Write for details to BOX 454, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

SODIUM SILICO fluoride sludge, quantity available: 10-20 tons, containing: 51% sodium fluosilicate, 32% sodium fluoride, 10% ammonium fluosilicate. Samples, prices upon request. BOX 456, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 411, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 65

EQUIPMENT WANTED!

Used equipment of all types and sizes. Will PAY CASH and remove immediately. Single machines or entire plants. Write or wire collect, giving full description and lowest cash price.

UNION STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.
318-322 Lafayette Street
New York, N. Y.

STAINLESS STEEL TRUCK TANK
5' dia. x 14', insulated and covered with aluminum, 1,980 gals.

BOILER — KEELER WATER TUBE
200 H.P., 200 lbs. W.P., ASME, with stoker. Used one year.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS
New, open top, dished bottom, 1" outlet, mounted on stands, 100 gals. each.

STEAM JACKETED KETTLE
9' dia. x 5' deep, with heavy duty agitator, 100 lbs. W.P. (this is a new kettle).

H. LOEB & SON
4603 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. - 5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills
Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery
IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Make Your Money Go the Limit!

and Save Time to the Limit! ★ ★ Buy "CONSOLIDATED"

LIQUIDATION
Equipment of Waste Disposal and Reduction Plant Boston Harbor, Mass.

3—5'x40' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers

SPECIAL
20—Open and Closed, Steel Storage and Pressure Tanks, 500 to 17,000 gallons

18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia.x16', 5,600 gallons
2—Bartlett & Snow Percolaters, 8'7" dia. x 15' long
2—Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed Reducers, 10' dia. x 4' deep, sweeping agitators
1—Sturtevant Fertilizer Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
1—Hydraulic Press, 42" platen, with hydraulic pump
3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
1—Baldwin Steam Locomotive, 27 ton, standard gauge
1—Curing Chamber, 15' x 21' x 27' high

Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2

Send for Complete List

4—PEBBLE MILLS; 2 Patterson, porex lined, 306 gal.; 1—6'x5' Steel lined; 1—32"x42" Rubber lined; other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
9—2,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 600 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS; other sizes.

4—W. & P. MIXERS, size 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.; 1—size 15, 160 gal. jacketed; 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
2—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS; 1—Iron 5'x4'.
8—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 306, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
3—Crossen Morris 42" Copper basket, direct m.d. CENTRIFUGALS, Ball bearing.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 5-roll High Side; No. 1 beater Type; No. 0000.
1—Scott single effect Glycerine EVAPORATOR.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER; 1—No. 10 jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
1—Lummus 8" COPPER COLUMN, with Still Pot, Condenser and Dephlegmator.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, twin horiz. 250 tons, direct m.d. to West. 500 HP synchr. Motor, 3-60-440 V.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, 40 tons, m.d. with 100 HP, 3-60-440 V.
15—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS, 1—220 gal.; 2—1,000 gal.; 9—500 gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.
1—Devine 3'x9' Double Bronze Rotary VACUUM DRUM DRYERS.
6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 5—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30"x12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; 2—Anso 4'x9', single drum; 1—4'x8'.
35—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
2—36"x84" Double Drum ATMOSPHERIC DRYERS (new); 3—28"x60", B. & C. m.d.
35—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE PACKAGING UNIT.
2—Batteries of each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
1—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7—hearth, complete.
5—Direct Heat Rotary DRYERS; 1—8'x24' Iroquois and 1—5'x30' Iroquois, ½" shells; 3—4'x30'.
1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.

LIQUIDATING
Former
LION BREWERY
138th St. and Columbus Ave. New York, N. Y.

24—Horizontal 10' dia. x 23' long, WOOD TANKS, 2" staves, 14,000 gals.

Miscellaneous: Brew and Bottling Equipment, 8,000 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, Boilers, Pumps, Keg Equipment, Rubber Tubing, Tons of Pipe, Valves and Fittings.

SEND FOR PRINTED CIRCULAR ARRANGE TO INSPECT—REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

1—P. & S. 9-truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR, 100 lb., A.C. motor.
1—20' dia. x 10' DORR THICKENER.
1—Church VOLUMETER, for proportioning.
1—4'x10' ROD MILL, steel lined.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15" belt.
1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.
2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS.

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single Items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

Send for "Consolidated News" listing complete stock

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.
13-18 Park Row
New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue
Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 64

Materials Wanted

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit the prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus or unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 409, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE

2—4 x 6' Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryers.
2—Triple Effect Evaporators.
1—Raymond 2-roll high side Mill.
2—4 x 10' and 6 x 15' Tube Mills.
1—600 sq. ft. all-copper Condenser.
1—Day No. 10 jacketed Imperial Mixer.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
5—Sharples and De Laval Clarifiers.
10—Variable speed Drives 1½-7½ h.p.

Liquidating Tennessee phosphate plant.
Send for illustrated folder.
What equipment have you for sale?

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALS!

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer, ⅛" shell.
1—5'x6' Buflovak Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Buflovak Vacuum shelf Dryer, with 11-42"x42" shelves.
1—7'6"x75' Christie Dryer.
1—Atmospheric Double Drum, 4'x9'.
3—Stokes 30"x11', 3'x15', 4'x30' Rotary Vacuum.
7—Rotary, 3'x30', 4'x30', 5'x35', 6'x65'.
2—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3'x5'x8', good for vacuum.
4—Herreshoff, U. S. Furnaces.
4—Rotary Kilns, 6'x30', 8'x125'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

3—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Pfaudler 4'x8', Jacketed, Glass Lined.
1—Badger 1,000 gal. Copper Still.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Kettle, 42"x60".
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2'6" to 7' dias.
25—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 50 to 2,000 gal.
1—Devine 60"x48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
3—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators, Swenson, Buflovak, Zaremba, etc.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—American Tool 40" Rubber Lined Basket, motor driven with 15 HP AC motor.
1—Weston 40" Suspended, 40 HP AC motor.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended 15 HP AC motors.
8—Tolhurst 22", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
4—Tolhurst 40", 48", 60", center slung.
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 200; 300, 600.

MIXERS

1—W. & P. 50 gal. Mixer, sigma blades.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Day, Robinson Powder Mixers, jacketed, 500 and 600 lbs.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, Jktd., 75 gal.
10—Trough Mixers, Lab. to 75 gal.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jktd., 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2,000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 copper leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 36"x36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
1—United 36"x36", cast iron, 41 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 30" to 36" square.
8—Kilby 30"x30", cast iron, 38 chambers.
8—Oliver Rotary 4'x6' to 12'x20'.
2—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½'x3½'.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24"x36", 36"x36", 75 to 100 gal.
15—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30", 16"x40".
3—Raymond Roller Mills, 3, 4, 5 rolls.
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Hardinge Ball Mills, 3' to 8' dias.
5—Colloid Mills, ¼ to 100 HP.
1—Premier 10" Colloid Mill, with 20 HP AC motor.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

1—350 gal. Rubber Lined.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., Vacuum.
1—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., with agitator.
2—20'x20', open top, Steel.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
6—Vapor Heaters, 100 to 500 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners.
40—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Devine, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Alum., 1½" to 3".
Lead Pipe & Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
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BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Positions Vacant

ATTORNEY, PATENT chemical experience. War plant in Newark area needs responsible man to establish patent system in laboratory and review all work and reports for patentable ideas. Permanent job and excellent opportunity. State age, experience, education and salary desired. BOX 652, Equity, 113 West 42nd street, New York.

—Continued on page 66

British Shellac Bleachers Association Is Formed

The British Shellac Bleachers' Association has been formed with the object of improving the quality and output of British bleached lac. The association plans to adopt a trademark in order to protect its products and to take other steps to build up a sound trade based on an agreed policy of buying and selling. A. J. Gibson, the Special Officer Lac Inquiry, has been elected interim honorary chairman of the association. A. F. Suter has been elected deputy chairman and treasurer, and Miss I. A. Poynter secretary, with temporary offices at India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2.

SPECIALS!

DAY 12 x 32 Three Roll Roller Mill.
JAR MILLS, 1 to 10 gal.
ECONOMY Portable Elevator, 1500 lb. cap., 3 HP motor.
TRIUMPH & READ Jacketed Mixers, 75 to 100 gal.
KARL KIEFER Visco Filler, for No. 10 tins.
C. I. & Steel Autoclaves, ½ to 350 gals.
STOKES Distilled Water Still 25 GPH.
BETHLEHEM C. I. Jacketed Kettles, 1500 gal.
SPERRY C. I. Filter Press, 24", closed delivery, 22 chamber.
SHRIVER C. I. Filter Press, 24", open delivery, 30 chamber.
SPERRY 24" Bronze Filter Press, closed delivery.
U. S. 6 stem Syphon Fillers.
PFAUDLER Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated Kettle, 2100 gallon, open top.
225 Gal. Steel Jacketed Agitated Kettle.

We buy individual items to complete plants for cash!

Machinery & Equipment Corporation (of N.Y.)
59 East 4th Street New York 3, N. Y.

SPECIAL

1—3 ROLL HIGH SIDE RAYMOND MILL, BELT DRIVEN, COMPLETE WITH CONE SEPARATOR, FAN, CYCLONE DUST COLLECTOR AND PIPING.

1—Procter Autom. Conveyor Dryer.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 24" Stroke, 4000 lbs. P.S.I.
4—Watson-Stillman & Robertson Hydr. Pumps.
1—Badger 42" Monel Alcohol Column.
1—W.& P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Double Spray Mixer.
2—5 Roll W.C. 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1000 lbs.
4—Stainless Steel Filter Press Plates, 24"x24".
3—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Sweetland Filters, No. 5.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
1—No. 4 Mikro Pulverizer.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 30".
1—No. 2 Oliver Duplex Vac. Pump, 14" x 8".
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
1—De Laval No. 301 Multiple Clarifier, M.D.
5—Ross 2½, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 500 gals.
2—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined & Steel Tanks up to 4,000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 500 gals.
8—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24" x 18" Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
2—No. 0 and No. 1 Raymond Mills.
3—Williams Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK CITY

1—OIL RECTIFYING UNIT, includes 2 Towers & Column.
1—Steel Bubble Tower, 4'x33½', 2" thick.
6—Sharples Super Pressurite Centrifuges.
1—Closed Steel Digester, 2000-gals.
1—Louisville Rotary Tube Dryer, 6'x50'.
1—Rotary Crystal Dryer, 5'x26'.
6—Pebble Mills, Abbe, West Pulverizing, lined & unlined, laboratory to 1000-gals.
1—Day Pony Mixer, 8-gals., with Motor.
5—Watson Unlined Mills, 2000-lb., 4000-lb., 6000-lb. cap.
1—Kent 3-Roll, water-cooled Mill, 12x30".
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STEEL STORAGE
5,000 — 10,000 — 15,000 gals.
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Welded — From ¼" to ⅜" plate.

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50—Bronze sanitary pumps, from 1" to 3".
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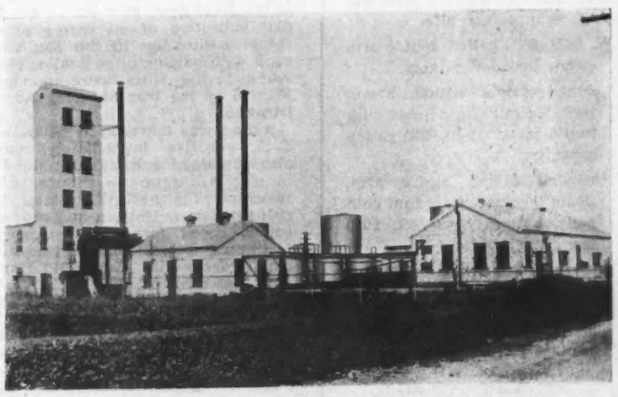

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Ready to Operate • Immediate Possession

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Business Wants

—Continued from page 65

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST—Long established manufacturer in middle west requires chemist, preferably with knowledge of varnishes, paints and synthetic resins. Good opportunity for right man. State experience, age, draft status and salary expected. Would prefer married man with family. BOX 457, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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CRUDE BOTANICAL drug plant manager or superintendent. Thirty years' experience in storing, handling, milling and manufacture of crude drugs, their extracts and derivatives, gums, insecticides, alkaloids and resins. Complete charge receiving, domestic, export shipping, personnel. BOX 443, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1912

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48 inch copper vacuum pan, steam jacketed, equipped with condenser, heavy duty underneath driven agitator, arranged for silent chain motor drive, and vacuum pump.

Paul O. Abbe 4 ft. x 3½ ft. pebble mill, 180 gal. capacity, Buhr Stone Lining.

Schutz O'Neil limited pulverizers, 16", 20", 22", and 28" sizes.

J. H. Day 3 roller mills, equipped with roller bearing, silent chain motor drive, 16" by 40" water cooled steel rollers.

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Seitz Giant Filter "Hercules 30," 250 square feet filter.

W. & P. 2500 gallon double arm steam jacketed mixers.

Lehman single action, steam jacketed mixer equipped with two 4 inch outlets, 900 gallon capacity.

Rockwell Mixer, single arm, steam jacketed geared on both ends, bottom draw off, 2000 lbs. capacity.

Hottman Twin Screw Cut Mixer, 75 gallon capacity.

National Equipment Steam Jacketed Vertical Mixers 75, 125, and 250 gal. capacity.

National Equipment Jacketed Paste Mixers, Tilting Type.

Lehman Steam Jacketed Stationery type mixer, 1250 gallon capacity.

J. H. Day Dry Powder Mixers, with enamel lined tanks.

Kent-3 Roll Mill 9" x 24".

Dopp 50 and 75 gallon Steam Jacketed Iron Kettles.

Several types and sizes change can mixers.

WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR ENTIRE PLANTS

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ACID, CRESYLIC—500 dms
AMMONIA CARBONATE—75 cs, American British Chemical Supply Corp
ASBESTOS—8,125 bgs
BABASSU KERNELS—16,665 bgs, Bankers Trust Co
BRISTLES—22 cs, Stokby & Co
CAPSICUM—312 bgs, 10 tons, 7 cwts, Standard Bank South Africa
COCOA BEANS—5,801 bgs, 1,160,200 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, H W Peabody & Co
5,500 bgs, 1,100,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
580 bgs, 116,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
1,050 bgs, 210,000 lbs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co
1,650 bgs, 330,000 lbs, Bank of New York Trust Co
850 bgs, 170,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
2,900 bgs, 580,000 lbs, General Food Corp
1,600 bgs, 320,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
CUTTLEFISH BONES—50 cs, Gerhard & Hey
12 cs, National City Bank
KYANITE—170 tons, Charles Taylor Sons & Co
LEECHES—4 cs
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—200 bgs, Schofield-Donald Co
MARJORAM, WILD—491 bgs, 15 tons, Dalton Cooper, Inc
MUSTARD DROSS—360 bgs
OIL, CINNAMON LEAF—19 dms, R C Treatt & Co
42 dms, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
COD—40 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co
CODLIVER—12 cks, Silmo Chemical Co
209 dms
FUEL—69,008 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp
98,978 bbls
GAS—62,000 bbls, Mexico Shipping & Trading Co
PALM—895,991 kilos, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
PAPAIN—30 cs, C L Huisking & Co
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—41,057 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—270 bls, R J Prentiss & Co
75 bls, Slivo Gaguine & Co
1,491 bls
VANILLA BEANS—24 cs, Dominion Trading Corp
WAX, BEES—170 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
170 bgs, Distributing & Trading Co
40 bgs, E A Bromund Co
122 bgs, Lenape Trading Co
128 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
766 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp
94 bgs, Bank of the Manhattan
175 bgs, H P Potter & Co
170 bgs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
128 bgs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co
259 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
144 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
CARNAUBA—134 bgs, 26,800 lbs, Strahl & Pitsch
68 bgs, 13,600 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
OURICURY—125 bgs, 25,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
125 bgs, 25,000 lbs, Brown Bros Harrimann Co
168 bgs, 33,600 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
168 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co
84 bgs, 16,800 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
84 bgs, 16,800 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
112 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Avon Trading Corp

—O-P-D—

WSA Cuts Near East Insurance Rates

OPD Washington Bureau

Reductions in war risk insurance rates on shipments of materials from and to the United States and ports in the Near East, East Africa and India, indicative of an easing of the shipping situation in the Mediterranean with passing of control of North Africa to the Allies, were announced May 25 by the War Shipping Administration.

Action was taken in WSA bulletin C-19, effective immediately, which also contained substantial reductions in war risk rates on shipments between ports in the United States. War risk rates on petroleum and products, coffee, cocoa from South America, fertilizers, cresylic acid, and on sugar from Puerto Rico, Cuba and Hawaii were not changed.

The reduction in the import rates applied to the Class B commodity list of the WSA, which includes industrial chemicals, furs, soap and toilet preparations, nickel and alloys, metals and metal articles of various kinds, meat and products and certain shipments of newsprint and woodpulp.

—O-P-D—

Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce of foreign tariff and related trade regulations includes the following:—

Sunflower Seed: — Uruguay ruled that the prices per 100 kilograms for March to the producer be 7.80 pesos, with sack, and 7.30 pesos without; and to intermediaries and manufacturers, 8 pesos with sack, and 7.50 pesos without. In each case a progressive monthly increase of 7 centesimos per 100 kilograms is allowed for the subsequent months.

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

458th Instalment

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Sandarac

(Continued from May issue)

Solvents for Sandarac

Acetone
Acetylene tetrachloride
Alcohol
Amyl acetate
Amyl alcohol
Amyl propionate
Amylacetic ester
Benzol (slightly soluble)
Butyl alcohol
Butylcellosolve
Carbon bisulphide
Caustic alkali solutions, hot
Chloroform
Chlorohydrin
Diacetone
Diethylene oxide
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether
Dimethyl ketone
Dioxan
Ethanol
Ether
Ethyl alcohol
Ethylcellosolve
Furfuryl alcohol
Glycol monobutylether
Glycol monomethylether
Isopropyl acetate
Isopropyl alcohol
Methylated spirit
Methylcellosolve
Propyl alcohol
Tetrachloroethane
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol
Turpentine (partially soluble)
Volatile oils (partially soluble)

Shampoos

Base Materials in Making Shampoos

Alcohol
Coconut oil
Cottonseed oil
Glycerin
Oleic acid
Potassium carbonate
Potassium hydroxide
Sodium hydroxide
Stearic acid

Wetting Agents Used in Soapless Shampoos

(Continued from May 24 issue)

Darvan
Daxad
Decanol
Deceresols
Decylguanidin hydrochloride
Dialkonium
Dialphabetahydroxypropylamine
Diamyl-sodium sulphosuccinate
Dibetagammahydroxypropyldi-isoamylammonium chloride
Dibetahydroxyethylamylamine
Dibutyl ricinoleicsulphonate
Dibutylphenylphenol-sodium disulphonate
Dicyclohexylcyclohexanol sulphonate
Diethylaminobetaoxypropylamine
Diethylaminoethyloleylamide
Diethyleneglycol
Diglycol stearate
Dihexyl-sodium sulphosuccinate
Diheyl-sodium sulphosuccinate
Dipentene No. 122
Dodecylamidobetaine chloride
Dodecylguanidin hydrochloride
Dodecylphenylaminomethylsalicylic acid
Dodecylphenylaminosuccinic acid, normal
Dodecylsulphoglycin
Dreft
Duponols
Emulsol
Ester sulphonates
Esters of sodium sulphosuccinic acid
Ethanolamine
Ethanolamine oleate
Ethyleneglycol
Extol
Floex
Gamma-4-secondarybutylcyclohexylbutyric acid
Gamma-4-N-hexylcyclohexylbutyric acid
Gamma-4-isoamylcyclohexybutyric acid

(To be continued)

Ship Paints

Antifouling Agents for Ship Paints

(Continued from May 24 issue)

Copper phthalate
Copper powder
Copper resinate
Copper naphthenate
Copper subacetate
Copper sulphide
Copper sulphocyanide
Deguelia active principle
Derris active principle
Diphenylaminochloroarsin
Diphenylchloroarsin
Diphenylcyanoarsin
Iron oxide
Lead arsenate
Lead oxide
Lead-mecury acetate
Lonchocarpus active principle
Mercury anilinoselenocyanate
Mercury chloride
Mercury compounds
Mercury oleate
Mercury oxide
Mercury palmitate
Mercury phthalate
Mercury selenocyanate
Mercury stearate
Metal powders
Metallic soaps
Naphthol
Oleic acid
Organic arsenic compounds containing 2-phenyl groups
Orthohydroxyquinolin sulphate
Parachlorometacresol
Paris green
Phenol
Potassium selenocyanate
Quinone
Quinone sulphate
Resins
Rotenone
Schweinfurth green
Sodium orthophenylphenate
Sodium 2-phenylphenate
Sodium selenocyanate
Sodium silicofluoride
Stearic acid
Strychnine
Sulphurous acid
Tephrosia active principle
Thymol
Turpentine
Vermilion
Zinc oxide
Zinc dust
Zinc silicofluoride

Soap

Antioxidants for Soap

(Continued from May 24 issue)

Paranitrosodimethylanilin
Paranitrosophenol
Paraorthochlorobenzylideneaminophenol
Paraparadi-tertiarybutyldiphenylamine
Paraparadi-isocrotoxydiparaxenylamine
Paraparadi-isocrotoxydiphenylamine
Paraparadipropenoxydiphenylamine
Paraphenylamino-p'-allyloxydiphenylamine
Paraphenylenediamine
Parapropenoxydiphenylamine
Paratolyloxyphenylisopropylisopropylnitrosoamine
Paravinyloxydiphenylamine
Peridiamine reaction products with aldehydes
Peridiamine reaction products with ketones
Permatone
Phenol
Phenylacetylhydroquinone
4-Phenyl-4'-allyloxydiphenylamine
Phenylalphadecahydronaphthylamine
Phenylalphanaphthylamine
Phenylbetadecahydronaphthylamine
Phenylbetanaphthylamine
Phenyldecahydronaphthylamine
2-Phenyldecahydronaphthylamine
Phenyl-2:3-dihydroperimidin
Phenylethylcarbamyldimethyl dithiocarbamate
Phenylethylcarbamylpentamethylene dithiocarbamate
Phenylmethylcarbabamyldimethyl dithiocarbamate
Phenylmethylcarbamylpentamethylene dithiocarbamate
Phthalimide
Polyphenols
Propenylguaethol
Propenylmethylguaethol
Propionylphloroglucinol
Propionylpyrogallol
Propionylresorcinol
Propylenephenol
Propylparaoxybenzoic acid
Pulegone condensation products with—
(1) Amines
(2) Aminocarbazole
(3) Aminodiphenyl
(4) Aminodiphenyl oxide
(5) Aminodiphenylamine
(6) Anisidin
(7) Aralkylamines
(8) Arylamines
(9) Benzidin
(10) Benzylamine
(11) Para-aminodimethylanilin
(12) Para-aminophenol
(13) Para-para'-diaminodiphenylmethane
(14) Paraphenetidin
(15) Toluidin
(16) Xylidin
Pyrogallol
Pyrogallol dimethylether

(To be continued)

Cleansing Auxiliaries for Soaps

Phosphotex
Sodium cholate
Sodium salts of bile acids
Sodium silicate
Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate

Solvents for Soaps

Acetylene tetrabromide
Betatrichloroethane
Butyl carbitol
Carbon tetrachloride
Ethyl alcohol
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